

WIC Food Packages

Time for a Change

Committee to Review the WIC Food Packages
Food and Nutrition Board

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

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Willing is not enough; we must do.”*
—Goethe



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This report has been reviewed in draft form by individuals chosen for their diverse perspectives and technical expertise, in accordance with procedures approved by the National Research Council's Report Review Committee. The purpose of this independent review is to provide candid and critical comments that will assist the institution in making its published report as sound as possible and to ensure that the report meets institutional standards for objectivity, evidence, and responsiveness to the study charge. The review comments and draft manuscript remain confidential to protect the integrity of the deliberative process. We wish to thank the following individuals for their review of this report:

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Although the reviewers listed above have provided many constructive comments and suggestions, they were not asked to endorse the conclusions or recommendations nor did they see the final draft of the report before its release. The review of this report was overseen by Elaine L. Larson, School of Nursing, Columbia University, New York, coordinator, appointed by the Institute of Medicine; and Johanna T. Dwyer, Tufts-New England Medical Center, Boston, MA, and Office of Dietary Supplements at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, monitor, appointed by the National Research Council. The coordinator and monitor were responsible for making certain that an independent examination of this report was carried out in accordance with institutional procedures and that all review comments were carefully considered. Responsibility for the final content of this report rests entirely with the authoring committee and the institution.



Preface

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (often called the WIC program) has promoted the health of low-income families for over 30 years by providing nutrition education, supplemental food, and other valuable services. The program reaches millions of families every year, and is one of the largest nutrition programs in the United States. Periodic evaluations of the WIC program have found that it is an extremely successful program and an important investment in our nation's health.

The WIC program serves a low-income population with escalating challenges to maintenance of a healthy lifestyle:

- Increased availability of low-cost, energy-dense foods;
- Decreased time available to prepare foods in the home and increased use of pre-prepared foods that are often of poor nutrient quality;
- Decreased physical activity due to more sedentary lifestyles;
- Increased prevalence of overweight and obesity resulting from energy imbalance; and
- Increased prevalence of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.

Thus, in today's environment, low-income families face a dual challenge: to maintain a secure, nutritionally adequate food supply, and simultaneously to avoid over-consumption, especially of energy-dense foods. While reduction of food insufficiency remains an important priority for food assistance programs such as the WIC program, there is an increased realization of the need to also reduce the risk of chronic disease. This revision of the WIC food packages comes at a time when improving health requires meeting these two, sometimes conflicting, goals: improving dietary quality and food security while also promoting a healthy body weight that will reduce the risk of chronic diseases.

There have been many changes in both the WIC clientele and the environment in which they live since the inception of the WIC program. Furthermore, scientific knowledge of the importance of nutrition in health promotion has expanded greatly. The task for the Committee to Review the WIC Food Packages of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) was to evaluate one component of the WIC program, the food packages that are supplied to participants, and determine if revisions were needed. We extensively reviewed the scientific literature, heard from many speakers about the current food packages, and read hundreds of written comments from stakeholders, all of which provided important information for our deliberations. The committee concluded that it was time for a change in the WIC food packages.

The committee itself represented a diversity of expertise and experience with the nutrition of low-income families. Members included a pediatrician, two former WIC directors, three economists, two former members of the Subcommittee on Uses and Interpretation of the Dietary Reference Intakes, and an expert in health risk assessment, as well as several experts in nutrition for the target populations. We met 7 times over 14 months, and released a preliminary report on the proposed criteria and priorities, as well as this final report on recommended changes to the WIC food packages. Each member volunteered substantial time from busy professional lives to complete this task in a timely manner. We all recognized the importance of the WIC program to the future of our nation, and were committed to identifying the best possible WIC food packages within the constraint of cost neutrality. The committee's dedication to this task was truly outstanding, and, in fact, several members stated that this was one of the most important of their professional accomplishments. I extend my deep appreciation to every member. It was an immensely rewarding experience for us all.

The committee would like to thank Chun-Fu Chen of the Iowa State University Graduate Program in Economics whose excellent research and computer skills assisted the committee greatly in the analyses of intake distributions and predicted intakes. Alicia Carriquiry, Professor of Statistics at Iowa State University, assisted the committee with specific aspects of the evaluation of potential benefits and risks; her advice helped the committee formulate the approach used in that evaluation. Nancy Krebs participated in the project as a liaison between the Food and Nutrition Board and the committee; her advice and counsel were greatly appreciated. The IOM staff played an essential role in making the committee's work possible. Janice Okita, Senior Program Officer with the Food and Nutrition Board, provided leadership and inspiration, and worked tirelessly throughout the process. She was ably assisted by Senior Program Assistant Jon Sanders and Research Associates Tazima Davis and Alice Vorosmarti. Linda Meyers, Director of the Food and Nutrition Board, provided advice and direction at crucial points in our deliberations. The staff ensured that the committee understood and adhered to its tasks, provided background research support, organized our meetings, effectively responded to reviewers, and compiled both of our reports. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to them all.

The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service and the state and local WIC agencies have been successfully delivering WIC services to the most vulnerable of our nation's low-income individuals for over 30 years. The committee was repeatedly impressed with the dedication of the WIC staff at all levels, and we hope that the changes in the WIC food packages that are recommended in this report will help them to make this important program even better.

Suzanne P. Murphy, Chair



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Executive Summary

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (often called the WIC program) is one of the largest food assistance programs in the United States. Started in 1972–1974, the WIC program was designed to meet the special nutritional needs of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum non-breastfeeding women; infants; and children up to five years of age who are at nutritional risk. The WIC program started as a pilot project and has now expanded to serve all 50 states and the District of Columbia as well as Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the American Virgin Islands, and 34 Indian Tribal Organizations.¹ The WIC program provides participants with supplemental foods, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and referrals to health and social services. Its goal is to improve birth outcomes, support the growth and development of infants and children, and promote long-term health in all WIC participants.

Supplemental foods are made available monthly in the form of seven different WIC food packages. Most WIC participants access the food packages by redeeming vouchers or food-checks to obtain specific foods at participating retail outlets. In 2000, the WIC program served 54 percent of all U.S. infants (essentially all the income-eligible U.S. infants) and 25 percent of all U.S. children ages 1 through 4 years,² along with many of their mothers. In fiscal year 2003, the cost of supplemental food for the WIC program was \$3.2 billion.

Many changes have occurred since the WIC program began:

- Advances have occurred in nutrition knowledge and its application.
- The food supply has expanded, and dietary patterns have changed.
- The WIC program has grown dramatically, and it serves a more culturally diverse population.
- Obesity has emerged as a major public health problem.

¹ The term “WIC state agency” is used to refer to the organizations administering the WIC program in all these locations.

² Throughout the report, age ranges are inclusive of the upper end of the range.

Despite these many changes, the WIC food packages have remained largely unchanged. Thus, it is time to address revisions in the WIC food packages that would enable the WIC program's potential to be realized more completely.

COMMITTEE'S TASK

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Food and Nutrition Service charged the Institute of Medicine's Committee to Review the WIC Food Packages to conduct a two-phase evaluation of the WIC food packages. In Phase I, the committee was tasked with reviewing the nutritional needs of population subgroups participating in the WIC program, assessing supplemental nutrition needs of these subgroups, and proposing priority nutrients and general nutrition recommendations. In Phase II, the committee was tasked with using the initial assessment to recommend specific changes to WIC food packages. In doing so, the committee was charged with considering the supplemental nature of the WIC program and making recommendations that are culturally suitable, non-burdensome to administration, efficient for nationwide distribution and vendor check-out, and cost neutral. In addition, the committee was to consider burdens and incentives for eligible families and the role of the food packages in reinforcing nutrition education, breastfeeding, and prevention of chronic disease.

CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES FOR REVISIONS

During Phase I of the project, the committee developed the criteria shown in Box ES-1 to guide its work. It also used various data sources to identify nutrients and food groups to try to increase or decrease in the food packages (called priority nutrients and priority food groups), with the goal of improving the nutrition of WIC participants. The committee's preliminary report, released in August 2004, included those findings. Subsequently, the committee received numerous public comments about the proposed criteria, priority nutrients and priority foods, and the methods used; and it reviewed the August 2004 report of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee. Then the committee conducted additional analyses and slightly revised the priority nutrients and priority food groups for the WIC population. The priorities relate to Criteria 1 through 3 in Box ES-1. Among others, iron, vitamin E, potassium, and fiber were identified as nutrients to increase; and fruits and vegetables were food groups to increase in at least some of the packages. The work providing the basis for nutrient and food priorities is summarized in Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*.

BOX ES-1 Criteria for a WIC Food Package

1. The package reduces the prevalence of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes in participants.
2. The package contributes to an overall dietary pattern that is consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (for individuals two years of age and older).^a
3. The package contributes to an overall diet that is consistent with established dietary recommendations for infants and children less than two years of age, including encouragement of and support for breastfeeding.
4. Foods in the package are available in forms suitable for low-income persons who may have limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities.
5. Foods in the package are readily acceptable, widely available, and commonly consumed; take into account cultural food preferences; and provide incentives for families to participate in the WIC program.
6. Foods will be proposed giving consideration to the impacts that changes in the package will have on vendors and WIC agencies.

^a *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* provide science-based advice to promote health and to reduce risk for major chronic diseases through diet and physical activity. By law the *Dietary Guidelines* form the basis of federal food, nutrition education, and information programs, including the WIC program.

PROPOSED WIC FOOD PACKAGES

This section briefly describes the proposed WIC food packages, summarizes how the proposed food packages differ from the current food packages, and provides an overview of the rationale for the changes. For a complete description of the proposed food packages, see Chapter 4. The committee's complete set of recommendations for the packages evolved from an iterative process that considered the six criteria, public comments, and cost and nutrient analyses (see Figure ES-1). Although the proposed changes are expected to have beneficial effects, the committee recognizes that some of them could cause unintended undesirable consequences. For this reason, the committee urges pilot testing of the changes before they are implemented nationwide (see Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation of the Revised WIC Food Packages*).

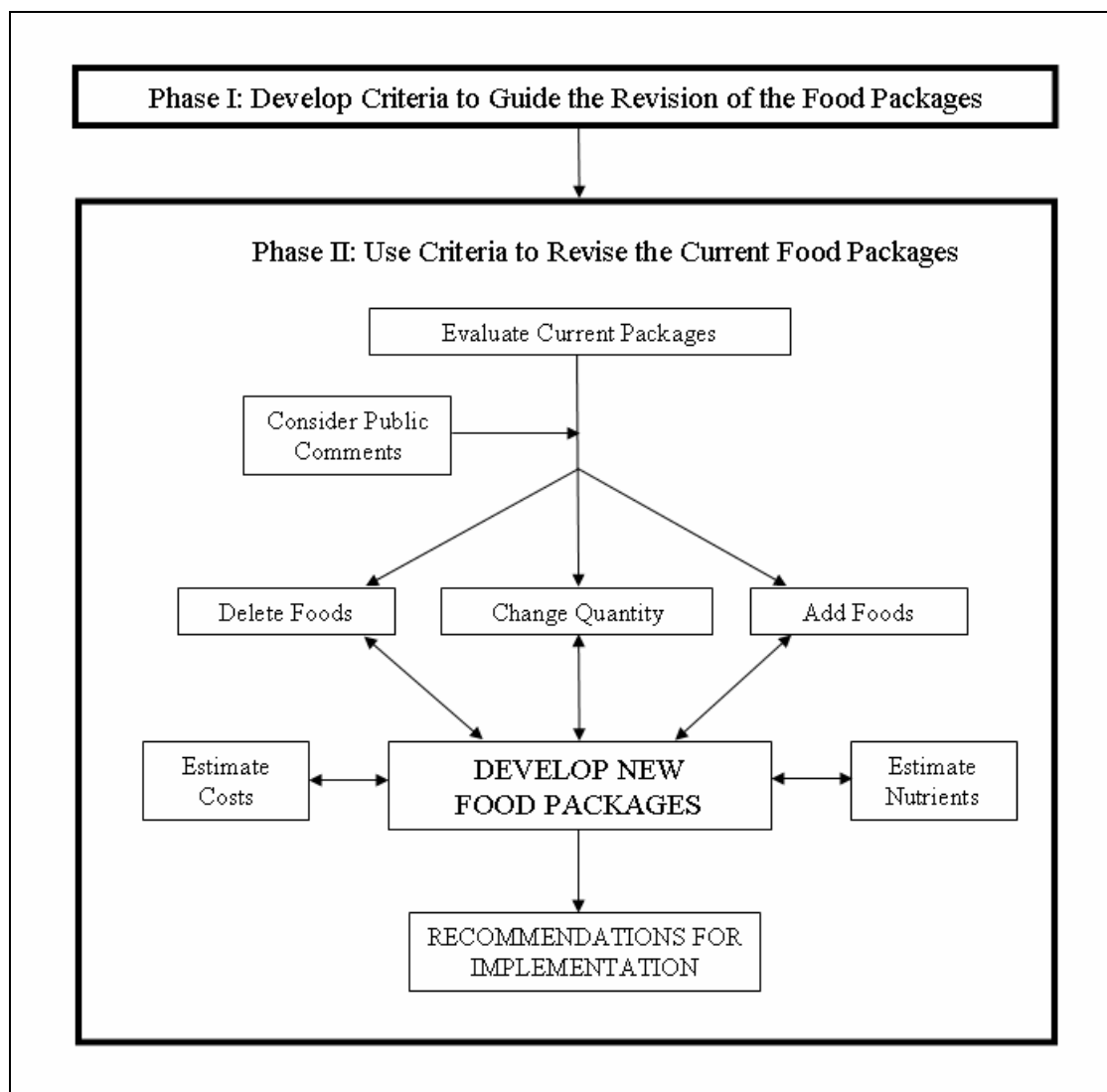


FIGURE ES-1 Process for Revising the WIC Food Packages

Food Packages I and II for Infants

Change in Age Specifications and Breastfeeding Categories

The committee made several important changes to the age specifications and breastfeeding categories for infants, as described below. Each merits priority for pilot testing.

The committee recommends that Food Package I serve infants from birth through age 5 months and that Food Package II serve infants ages 6 months through 11 months. Currently, the shift from Food Package I to II occurs at age four months. The proposed Food Package I would provide only iron-fortified infant formula for partially breast-fed and fully formula-fed infants until an infant is six months old. This change is consistent with recent position statements from the American Academy of Pediatrics emphasizing that the introduction of complementary feedings before six months of age only substitute foods that lack the protective components of

human milk and that exclusive breastfeeding should be used as the reference or normative model for feeding infants.

To support the successful establishment of breastfeeding, the committee recommends offering only two feeding options initially: full breastfeeding or full formula-feeding. That is, formula would not be provided routinely during the first month after birth for any mothers who intend to breastfeed. In a few circumstances during the first month after birth, a small amount of powdered formula may be provided if needed as the mother/infant pair establish a pattern of breastfeeding. As currently is the case, the breastfeeding mother could ask to have the infant assigned to full formula feeding at any time.

Beginning the second month after birth, a third infant feeding option is available—partial breastfeeding. The committee proposes the following definition of a partially breast-fed infant for the purpose of assigning WIC food packages: *the infant is breast-fed but also receives formula from the WIC program in an amount not to exceed approximately half the amount of formula allowed for a fully formula-fed infant.* In contrast, the current approach provides the same amount of formula to partially breast-fed and fully formula-fed infants and could allow a mother who breastfeeds an average of once daily to qualify as a breastfeeding woman. Under the new proposal, breastfeeding mothers who request more than the amount of formula allowed for partially breast-fed infants could receive up to the maximum amount of formula for the fully formula-fed infant, but the mother no longer would be eligible for Food Package V for a partially breastfeeding mother. Because Package V is more desirable than the package for non-breastfeeding mothers, this change might encourage a higher level of breastfeeding among mothers who both breastfeed and formula-feed their infants.

Food Package I

Food Package I provides iron-fortified formula only. The monthly amount of formula depends on the feeding method, form of formula provided (concentrated, powdered, or ready-to-use), and the age of the infant:

- *Fully formula-fed infants* receive the equivalent of about 806 fluid ounces of formula (or 403 fluid ounces of concentrated formula) per month from birth through 3 months of age; thus, Food Package I is unchanged for fully formula-fed infants from birth through 3 months of age. Fully formula-fed infants 4 months through 5 months of age receive the equivalent of about 884 fluid ounces of formula (or 442 fluid ounces concentrated) per month. Juice and infant cereal are no longer provided for infants ages 4 months through 5 months, to be consistent with current dietary guidance for complementary feeding of infants. Compared with the current package, the amount of formula is increased slightly for infants ages 4 months through 5 months to compensate in part for the decrease in nutrients and calories that results from the omission of juice and infant cereal.
- *Partially breast-fed infants* ages 1 month through 3 months receive an amount of powdered formula per month that reconstitutes to 384 to 435 fluid ounces of formula (depending on the container size). Partially breast-fed infants 4 months through 5 months of age receive the equivalent of about 442 fluid ounces of formula (in any form) per month. Since formula is supplemental to breast milk for partially breast-fed infants, the maximum allowance of formula is approximately 50 percent of the maximum allowance for fully formula-fed infants. This policy should encourage

mothers using the combination feeding method (feeding both breast milk and formula) to aim for a greater contribution of breast milk to the infant's intake.³ Powdered formula is recommended until the partially breast-fed infants reaches four months of age to promote food safety and minimize waste.

By definition, fully breast-fed infants do not receive formula from the WIC program. Instead, they receive the benefit of breast milk, which provides the nutrients they need and a wide array of protective and health-promoting components in a safe form.

Food Package II

Food Package II is available for infants from 6 through 11 months of age. This package differs substantially by infant feeding category, as shown in Table ES-1. The proposed food package introduces the following changes:

- Formula—decreased for fully formula-fed infants (from 403 to 312 fluid ounces of liquid formula concentrate per month) and partially breast-fed infants (from 403 to 156 fluid ounces of formula concentrate);
- Baby foods—added to the food package to encourage healthy dietary patterns; and
- Juice—omitted to help make possible the addition of baby food fruits and vegetables.

The amount of infant cereal in the package is unchanged. The decrease in the maximum allowance of formula for fully formula-fed infants is consistent with meeting nutritional requirements. The decrease for partially breast-fed infants is to encourage a greater contribution of breast milk to the infant's diet. Decreasing the maximum amount of formula and omitting juice make possible other enhancements. For example, the addition of baby food fruits and vegetables in the second six months of infancy introduces infants to a variety of nutritious foods at an age when almost all infants are developmentally ready for semisolid foods. The baby food meat for breast-fed infants provides needed iron and zinc in forms with high bioavailability, and the larger quantities of baby food for fully breast-fed infants may encourage some mothers to continue full breastfeeding.

³ The food package for fully formula-fed infants is available if more formula is needed but any mother who requests that package will receive Food Package VI (available up to sixth months after giving birth) rather than Food Package VI (available up to 12 months after giving birth), a more generous package offered to partially breastfeeding women.

TABLE ES-1 Maximum Monthly Allowances for Proposed Food Package II for Infants Ages 6 Months to 1 Year, by Feeding Category

	Fully Breast-Fed Infants	Partially Breast-Fed Infants	Fully Formula-Fed Infants
Specialty Food			
<i>Infant Formula</i>		156 fluid ounces of iron-fortified liquid formula concentrate	312 fluid ounces of iron-fortified liquid formula concentrate
Food Group			
<i>Fruits and Vegetables</i>	256 ounces of baby food fruits and vegetables	128 ounces of baby food fruits and vegetables	128 of ounces baby food fruits and vegetables
<i>Grains</i>	24 ounces of iron-fortified infant cereal	24 ounces of iron-fortified infant cereal	24 ounces of iron-fortified infant cereal
<i>Meat</i>	77.5 ounces of baby food meat		

Food Package III for Those with Special Dietary Needs

Currently, Food Package III provides only special formulas, juice, and cereal. The committee recommends the following:

- Continue to provide participants with the special formulas that are prescribed because of specific medical or developmental conditions;
- In addition, provide the foods that they would receive from the package to which they would be assigned if they did not have special dietary needs, to the extent that is appropriate (for example, foods from Food Package IV for children ages 1 through 4 years); and
- Include infants with special dietary needs among the populations served by this package.

The committee supports the least restriction of WIC foods consistent with the participant's special health needs. The addition of infants with special dietary needs is recommended to increase efficiency in keeping track of foods and food costs for all individuals with special dietary needs.

Food Package IV for Children

A side-by-side comparison of the current and revised food packages for children appears in Table ES-2. Food Package IV serves more than 50 percent of all WIC participants. The proposed food package introduces the following changes:

- Juice—limited to an amount that is consistent with the recommendation by the American Academy of Pediatrics;

- Fruits and vegetables—added, with fresh and processed options;
- Milk and milk alternatives—
 - limited to approximately the amount recommended in the *Dietary Guidelines* or other dietary guidance;
 - as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics, whole milk for 1-year-old children and fat-reduced milk for older children;
 - yogurt is a new option to substitute for part of the milk;
- Eggs—reduced in quantity to make other package enhancements possible;
- Dry beans or peas—canned forms allowed to increase participant options; and
- Whole grains—only whole grain cereals are allowed; and additional whole grains options were included.

TABLE ES-2 Comparison of the Current and Proposed Food Package for Children, Maximum Monthly Allowances

<i>Food Group</i>	Current Food Package IV	Revised Food Package IV
<i>Fruits and Vegetables</i>	288 fluid ounces of vitamin C-rich juice [about 10 fluid ounces per day] —	128 fluid ounces of vitamin C-rich juice [about 4 fluid ounces per day] \$8 cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables, or processed option
<i>Milk and Alternatives</i>	24 quarts of milk [about 3 cups per day] with some allowed substitutions	16 quarts of milk [about 2 cups per day] with more allowed substitutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-year-old: whole milk (3.5–4% milk fat) • 2- through 4-year-old: 2% milk fat or less
<i>Grains</i>	36 ounces of iron-fortified cereal (not limited to whole grains) —	36 ounces of iron-fortified whole grain cereal 2 pounds of whole grain bread or other whole grain options
<i>Meat and Alternatives</i>	2–2.5 dozen eggs 1 pound of dried beans or peas OR 18 ounces of peanut butter	1 dozen eggs 1 pound of dried beans or peas or the equivalent canned OR 18 ounces of peanut butter

For side-by-side comparisons of the current and revised versions of all the food packages, see Appendix A.

Food Packages V, VI, and VII for Women

As can be seen in Table ES-3, the packages for the three categories of women all provide juice, breakfast cereal, milk, eggs, dried beans or peas (or peanut butter), and fruits and vegetables. Food Packages V and VII provide whole grain bread as well, but the package for postpartum non-breastfeeding women does not. As currently is the case, the package for fully breastfeeding women provides the largest number of different kinds of food and the largest amount of food (for up to 12 months after giving birth); the package for fully formula-feeding women provides the least (for up to 6 months after giving birth).

Most of the changes in the packages for women were of the same type and made for similar reasons as those for children. Juice was decreased in the packages by approximately 50 percent and a \$10 cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables was added. Milk also was decreased in all packages, but the packages continue to supply approximately the amounts recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines*, and more options for substitutions are allowed. Dried beans or peanut butter were added to Food Package VI for postpartum non-breastfeeding women to improve their intake of several nutrients, but whole grain bread was not added to this package. The nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women ordinarily are higher than those for the postpartum women who receive Food Package VI.

One goal of the changes in the infants' and women's packages was to reduce the disparity in the perceived market value of the three options (full breastfeeding, partial breastfeeding, and full formula feeding) for mother/infant pairs. The market value of the breastfeeding packages has been increased substantially (see Chapter 5—*Evaluation of Cost*—Table 5-5). Further narrowing of the gap in perceived values would be desirable, but did not appear to be feasible while maintaining cost neutrality and meeting the other criteria for the revision of the food packages.

TABLE ES-3 Proposed Food Packages for Women, Maximum Monthly Allowances

<i>Food Group</i>	Package V: Pregnant Women, Partially Breastfeeding Women (from 1 month through 11 months after delivery)	Package VI: Fully Formula Feeding Women (up to 6 months after delivery)	Package VII: Fully Breastfeeding Women (up to 12 months after delivery)
<i>Fruits and Vegetables</i>	144 fluid ounces of vitamin C-rich juice [4.8 fluid ounces per day] \$10 cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables ^a	96 fluid ounces of vitamin C-rich juice [3.2 fluid ounces per day] \$10 cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables ^a	144 fluid ounces of vitamin C-rich juice [4.8 fluid ounces per day] \$10 cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables ^a
<i>Milk and Alternatives</i>	22 quarts of milk (2% milk fat or less) [2.9 cups per day] with some allowed substitutions —	16 quarts of milk (2% milk fat or less) [2.1 cups per day] with some allowed substitutions —	24 quarts of milk (2% milk fat or less) [3.2 cups per day] with some allowed substitutions 1 pound of cheese (in addition to substitutions allowed for milk)
<i>Grains</i>	36 ounces of iron-fortified whole grain cereal 1 pound of whole grain bread or other whole grain options	36 ounces of iron-fortified whole grain cereal —	36 ounces of iron-fortified whole grain cereal 1 pound of whole grain bread or other whole grain options
<i>Meat and Alternatives</i>	1 dozen eggs — 1 pound of dried beans or peas or the equivalent canned AND 18 ounces of peanut butter	1 dozen eggs — 1 pound of dried beans or peas or the equivalent canned OR 18 ounces of peanut butter	2 dozen eggs 30 ounces canned fish (light tuna or salmon) 1 pound of dried beans or peas or the equivalent canned AND 18 ounces of peanut butter

^a Alternatively, a processed fruit and vegetable option is available.

PROPOSED FOOD PACKAGES ARE IN LINE WITH THE COMMITTEE'S CRITERIA

Proposed Food Packages Support Improved Nutrient Intakes

The committee re-designed the food packages to increase or decrease their content of priority nutrients with the goals of improving overall nutrient consumption and reducing the prevalence of inadequate or excessive nutrient intakes among WIC participants.

Compared with the current food packages for children and women, the committee estimates that the revised packages provide greater amounts of nearly all of the nutrients of concern with regard to inadequate intake. The exceptions were potassium for children, calcium and vitamin D for pregnant and partially breastfeeding women, and vitamin C for pregnant and breastfeeding women. However, the amounts of calcium and vitamin C in most food packages are still close to or exceed required amounts. Furthermore, some allowed food choices could increase nutrient intakes above the committee's estimates.

The revised food packages for women and children provide less saturated fat, cholesterol, total fat, and sodium than the current food packages. For formula-fed infants and children, the amount of preformed vitamin A provided, which was undesirably high, has been reduced in most of the packages. Although zinc also was identified as a nutrient of concern for excessive intake in the diets of formula-fed infants and children, the committee did not find acceptable ways to address this concern. Knowing that the difference between the amount of zinc recommended and the amount consumed is small, the committee chose to promote adequate zinc intake for the entire group of WIC infants. The risk from possible inadequate zinc intake was judged to be greater than that from zinc intakes that might slightly exceed the Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL).

Proposed Food Packages Are More Consistent with Dietary Guidance

Dietary Guidance for Infants and Young Children

All the proposed food packages for infants and children younger than two years are responsive to widely accepted dietary recommendations from professional groups. The recommendations address obesity concerns mainly by improving the overall nutrient density of the packages while keeping the caloric content the same or slightly lower than that of the current package.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans

All the proposed food packages for individuals age two years and older share new features that contribute to a diet consistent with *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* by:

- Including foods from each basic food group and allowing some variety and choice within food groups;
- Providing fruits and vegetables, with both fresh and processed options that have minimal restrictions on variety and choice;
- Promoting the consumption of whole fruits and vegetables as the major forms in this food group;

- Including only whole grain products in the breads and cereal food group;
- Reducing saturated fat, cholesterol, total fat, and, in some cases, calories;
- Specifying no added sugars or limitations on the amounts of caloric sweeteners allowed (promotes higher nutrient density, limits calories);
- Including options that contain no added salt or are reduced in sodium (helps limit salt, that is, sodium); and
- Addressing container size as related to food safety concerns.

Overall, the emphasis on fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and fat-reduced milk and milk products are major steps in improving consistency of the WIC food packages with *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

The addition of *fresh* fruits and vegetables merits special attention. To improve the consumption of these foods and the appeal of this option, especially for people of different cultural backgrounds, the committee recommends minimal restrictions on participant choice. To make the fresh produce option workable for retail vendors, the committee recommends that it be implemented through cash-value vouchers in small denominations. Because a fresh produce option might not be practical in some situations, the committee also recommends a processed option and a combined fresh and processed option for fruits and vegetables. Processed options would be obtained using the standard food instrument.

Proposed Food Packages Have Features with Wide Appeal to Diverse Populations

Among the features that may improve the incentive value of the WIC food packages and encourage participants to consume the foods provided are:

- a wider variety of foods; and
- more participant choices.

The addition of fruits and vegetables greatly expands the variety of foods offered in most of the packages, and the addition of whole wheat bread or other whole grain options expands the variety offered in three of the packages. Proposed participant choices include options for (1) fresh, processed, or combined fresh and processed fruits and vegetables; (2) canned or dried legumes (i.e., dry beans or peas); and (3) (for fully breastfeeding women only) canned fish choices. The committee encourages WIC state agencies to allow yogurt as a partial substitute for milk for children and women, calcium-set tofu as a partial milk substitute for women, and calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage (“soy milk”) as a milk alternative for women who choose this alternative.

Proposed Food Packages Address Concerns of WIC Program Staff and Vendors

The committee carefully considered impacts that proposed changes might have on program staff and vendors, and addressed concerns expressed by representatives of both of these stakeholder groups, as follows:

- Because more foods are allowed, WIC state agencies are expected to have less need to obtain USDA's approval for changes to address local needs. In addition, local agencies can be more flexible in prescribing culturally appropriate packages.
- By being more consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines* and with current dietary recommendations for infants and young children, the packages hold more potential for effective nutrition education.
- The feasibility of using cash-value vouchers for fresh produce is based on input from vendors.

Through public comments, WIC program staff emphasized that they could and would develop workable approaches to implement improvements in the WIC food packages.

PROPOSED FOOD PACKAGES ARE COST NEUTRAL

The committee considered cost containment throughout the process of revising the food packages. The goal was to achieve cost neutrality for the food package portion of the WIC program on a national level. Cost neutrality for the food package portion of WIC program costs implies that the estimated average cost of providing the set of revised food packages would not exceed the estimated average cost of providing the set of current food packages under the assumption of no changes in participation rates. The two sets of packages were evaluated assuming maximum monthly allowances were prescribed and obtained by all participants. The cost of some packages increased, and the cost of others decreased. This shift in relative values was intentional and was designed to promote healthy dietary behaviors. For example, to promote and support breastfeeding, the committee increased the attractiveness of the combined food packages for fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs. The costs of medical foods for participants with special dietary needs (e.g., Food Package III) were not included in the cost analysis because these costs were assumed to be unchanged.

The committee used the same methods to estimate the average cost per participant for the current and revised sets of packages. In addition, the committee calculated a range for the average cost per participant of the revised packages using several assumptions about allowed food substitutions. The average 2002 cost per participant for the current set of packages is estimated at about \$35 per month (\$34.76), while the average 2002 cost for the set of revised packages is estimated to range between \$34 and \$35 per month (\$34.03 – \$34.95). Thus, cost neutrality was achieved. Compared to the cost of current food packages, the cost of the revised food packages would change less in response to changes in the costs of dairy products and infant formula.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed revisions to the WIC food packages are by far the most substantial changes in the WIC food packages since the program's inception in 1974. Additionally, the committee's process for revising the WIC food packages is the first national application of the Institute of Medicine's framework for dietary planning for groups and the first effort undertaken to incorporate the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* into a national food program. The committee's recommendations for revising the WIC food packages resulted from a thorough and

careful deliberation of how best to meet the criteria set out for the food packages while maintaining cost neutrality.

Nonetheless, the committee also recognized that it is impossible to predict a priori the effects of the revised WIC food packages on either food consumption or nutrient intakes. The WIC program can control only what is offered to participants, not what participants actually consume. With the revisions, food choices might change in unintended detrimental ways, rather than in intended ways. Moreover, the revised food packages could increase or decrease the incentive for different groups to participate in the WIC program, and they could increase or decrease breastfeeding rates. Implementation procedures and the type of nutrition education provided are likely to influence the effectiveness of the revised food packages. In light of these considerations, the committee made recommendations relating to pilot studies, flexibility, workable procedures, breastfeeding promotion and support, nutrition education, and product availability.

- *Studies Prior to Implementation of the Revised Packages*—The committee urges that pilot tests and randomized controlled trials be conducted prior to the full-scale implementation of the revised food packages. High priority topics include the effects of recommendations regarding infant feeding options during the first month after birth, the age for transferring to Food Package II, and changes in the contents of Food Package II.
- *Flexibility and Variety*—The committee urges the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to retain, and possibly expand, the flexibility proposed for the revised food packages, so as to allow state and local agencies to adapt the packages to the needs of their WIC populations. It further recommends that WIC state agencies aim for the maximum variety and participant choice in food selections consistent with foods available in their area and with cost containment.
- *Workable Procedures*—The committee recommends that WIC state agencies: use input from Competent Professional Authorities,⁴ vendors, and participants to inform the design of new food vouchers; implement cash-value vouchers issued in small denominations for fresh produce; and work with vendors to ease the transition to cash-value vouchers for fresh produce.
- *Breastfeeding Promotion and Support*—In tandem with the proposed package changes for fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs, the committee strongly recommends intensive support for breastfeeding mothers, particularly in the first few weeks after delivery, and further support to extend the duration of breastfeeding for at least one year postpartum. In view of a recent recommendation by the American Academy of Pediatrics that a daily vitamin D supplement be given to many breast-fed infants, it would be useful for the WIC program to work with mothers and health care providers to facilitate providing the recommended supplement for these breast-fed infants.
- *Nutrition Education*—The committee recommends adapting nutrition education to address changes in the food packages related to food choices, shopping, handling foods in the home, incentives for breastfeeding, and feeding infants and young

⁴ Competent Professional Authorities (CPAs) are professionals and paraprofessionals who tailor the food packages and educate and counsel WIC participants.

children. To realize fully the potential of these revised food packages to improve the nutritional status of the WIC population, a revised system for providing nutrition education may be needed that includes greater frequency and intensity of nutrition education efforts.

- *Product Availability*—The committee encourages food manufacturers to consider changes in some of their products to address the nutritional needs of WIC participants—for example, more choices with reduced salt (that is, sodium) content and economical packaging that is re-sealable.

IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE

The proposed changes to the WIC food packages hold potential for improving the nutrition and health of the nation's low-income pregnant women, new mothers, infants, and young children. The new packages are well aligned with current nutrient and food intake recommendations, and they allow considerable flexibility in food selection. Thus, the committee anticipates that the revised food packages will provide greater incentives for families to participate in the WIC program and to consume the foods prescribed. The new packages are cost neutral and thus should not result in higher average food costs per WIC participant. Although the burden to vendors and to WIC agencies may increase in the short term, it is anticipated that improvements in procedures will ease such burden in the long term. The changes to the food packages reinforce the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and should result in improved diets for WIC participants. In turn, the revised WIC food packages are expected to improve the WIC program's positive contribution towards the nation's health.

Introduction and Background

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (frequently referred to as the WIC program) is one of the largest food assistance programs in the United States. In terms of dollars or in terms of number of participants, the WIC program is exceeded only by the food stamp and school nutrition programs (FY2003 data; FNS, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c). Created as a pilot program in 1972 and permanently established in 1974, the WIC program has provided nutritious food, valuable nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and important health and social service referrals to millions of families over the past 30 years. Approximately one-half of all infants in the U.S. (54.2% in 2000) and one-fourth of children ages 1 through 4 years (25.4% in 2000), along with many of their mothers, receive supplemental nutrition through the WIC program (Bartlett et al., 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).¹ The WIC program is an investment in the nutrition of the people of the U.S. during the earliest stages of life, and thus has the potential to promote both the short- and long-term health of the nation.

In 1974, Public Law 93-326 authorized \$100 million for the WIC program for fiscal year 1975 (U.S. Congress, Pub. L. No. 93-326, 1974); and, by the end of June 1975, more than 200,000 women, infants, and children were participating in the program. From the start, the WIC program has worked to improve the nutrition of eligible low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women;² infants;³ and children.⁴ The WIC program does this by providing four

¹ Using data for the year 2000 for the U.S. population (U.S. Census Bureau 2001) and for participation in the WIC program (Bartlett et al., 2002), 2,062,759 infants participated in the WIC program out of 3,802,648 infants in the U.S.; from these data an estimate of 54.2% of infants in the U.S. participate in the WIC program. Using data from the same sources for children ages 1 through 4 years, 3,897,425 children participated in the WIC program out of 15,370,150 children in the U.S. in this age range; from these data an estimate of 25.4% of children ages 1 through 4 years in the U.S. participate in the WIC program. In the year 2000, the number of adolescent and adult women who participated in the WIC program was 898,210.

² Pregnant women must be re-certified after delivery. For the purposes of describing WIC participants, the term 'postpartum' refers to women who have recently delivered a baby and are not breastfeeding. Currently in the WIC Program, a woman is considered to be breastfeeding if she is providing breast milk on the average of at least once a day. If a woman is WIC-eligible after delivery, she will be re-certified (a) for six months if not breastfeeding or (b) for 12 months if breastfeeding. Women who stop breastfeeding between 6 and 12 months following delivery become categorically ineligible and are removed from the WIC program.

³ For the purposes of describing WIC participants, the term 'infants' is used exclusively for individuals from birth to the first birthday.

main benefits: (1) supplemental food; (2) nutrition education; (3) breastfeeding support; and (4) referrals to health and social services. About three-fourths of funds for the WIC program are used to provide the food packages.

Unlike other federal food assistance programs, WIC is a highly targeted nutrition program. It aims “to provide supplemental nutritious food as an adjunct to good health care during such critical times of growth and development . . . to prevent the occurrence of health problems” (U.S. Congress, Pub. L. No. 94-105, 1975) and “improve the health status of these persons” (U.S. Congress, Pub. L. No. 95-627, 1978). In fiscal year 2003, the WIC program served an average of 7.6 million women, infants, and children per month at a total yearly cost of \$4.5 billion (FNS, 2004a). The cost for the supplemental food that year was \$3.2 billion (FNS, 2004a). However, WIC is not an entitlement program. This means that the numbers of eligible women, infants, and children who can be served by the WIC program may be limited by the amount of funds appropriated to the program. To meet the WIC program’s goals of disease prevention and health promotion most effectively, the supplemental foods provided in the food packages must help address current nutritional concerns for participant groups while controlling costs. This means that the food packages should be designed to improve participants’ food and nutrient intake to promote improved health.

Over the 30 years of the WIC program, many changes have occurred in the demographics and health risks of the population served, in the food supply and dietary patterns, and in dietary guidance. Many groups and individuals have called for changes in the supplemental foods provided by the WIC program. Researchers have documented reasons for change. However, the only notable change made in the supplemental foods provided occurred in 1992, when the set of foods provided for breastfeeding women was expanded somewhat.

THE COMMITTEE’S TASK

In response to many concerns about the WIC food packages, the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) asked the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to conduct a review of the WIC food packages. The Food and Nutrition Board undertook the project in September 2003, and the committee to Review the WIC food packages was appointed to conduct the study. The committee’s task follows.

The committee’s focus is the population served by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (the WIC program). Specific tasks for the committee during Phase I were to review nutritional needs using scientific data summarized in Dietary Reference Intake reports (IOM, 1997, 1998, 2000b, 2001, 2002a, 2004a), assess supplemental nutrition needs (by comparing nutritional needs to recent dietary intake data for pertinent populations), and propose priority nutrients and general nutrition recommendations for the WIC food packages. The publication *Proposed Criteria for Selecting the WIC Food Packages: A Preliminary Report of the Committee to Review the WIC Food Packages* (released in August 2004) presented the committee’s findings for Phase I of the project (IOM, 2004b). The Phase II task is, “based on this assessment, recommend specific changes to the WIC food packages.”

⁴ For the purposes of describing WIC participants, the term ‘children’ is used for individuals from the first birthday to the fifth birthday (ages one year through four years). Five-year-olds are not eligible to participate in the WIC program.

Recommendations are to be cost-neutral, efficient for nationwide distribution and vendor checkout, non-burdensome to administration, and culturally suitable. The committee will also consider the supplemental nature of the WIC program, burdens/incentives for eligible families, and the role of WIC food packages in reinforcing nutrition education, breastfeeding, and chronic disease prevention.

This report responds to the request from the Food and Nutrition Service. It presents evidence of the need for change and analyses of the types and amounts of current and proposed foods in the WIC food packages. Based on these analyses, the report provides detailed recommendations for the supplemental foods to be offered for each category of WIC participants. This chapter incorporates data from the Phase I report to provide an overview of the WIC supplemental nutrition program, a review of reasons why a systematic evaluation and revision of the supplemental food benefit is timely, a summary of the criteria the committee proposed for designing new WIC food packages, and the basis for the criteria.

THE SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN

The WIC program is a federal grant program to 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the American Virgin Islands, and 34 Indian Tribal Organizations (Kresge, 2003). For convenience, the terms *state agency* or *WIC state agencies* cover all of these entities. Working within federal regulations, the WIC state agencies oversee the targeted food assistance, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and health and social service referral program for eligible women, infants, and children. Eligibility for the WIC program requires meeting all three of the following requirements:

- *Categorical eligibility*—being a member of one of these groups: pregnant woman; breastfeeding woman up to one year postpartum; woman less than six months postpartum; infant age 0 through 11 months; or young child from age 1 through 4 years.
- *Income eligibility*—living in a family with any of the following characteristics—income at or below 185 percent of federal poverty guidelines or enrolled in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamp, or Medicaid programs (or other assistance program designated by the state of residence).
- *Nutritional risk*—having at least one of an approved list of nutritional risk factors for a poor health outcome. Examples of nutritional risk include specific criteria for anemia, obesity, and underweight.

Those enrolled and participating in the WIC program (or their caregivers) receive (1) supplemental food; (2) nutrition education; (3) breastfeeding support, and (4) referrals to health and social services, as applicable. Ideally, the supplemental food and nutrition education components complement each other. By law [U.S. Congress, Pub. L. No. 101-445, Section 301, 1990], the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* form the basis of federal food, nutrition education, and information programs. This means that both the food and nutrition education provided by the WIC program should be consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines* (see the section *Nutrient*

Recommendations and Dietary Guidance Have Changed below and Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—for more information).

Supplemental Foods and Target Nutrients

The definition of WIC supplemental foods found in the statutes has evolved (see Appendix F—*Supplementary Information*, Box F-1 for detailed information). The most recent definition, “those foods containing nutrients determined by nutritional research to be lacking in the diets of pregnant, breastfeeding, and post-partum women, infants, and children, and those foods that promote the health of the population served by the program authorized by this section, as indicated by relevant nutrition science, public health concerns, and cultural eating patterns. . .”, provides considerable latitude for USDA to name the foods to be included. Congress no longer names target nutrients, as it did in the original WIC statute (U.S. Congress, Pub. L. No. 92-433, 1972), an amendment to the National School Lunch Act. Instead, the current law calls for the use of nutrition research to identify key nutrients and evidence concerning the nutrient content of foods, public health problems, and eating patterns to identify appropriate foods.

The term “target” nutrients has remained in use despite its being dropped from the statutes in 1978. A WIC Food Package Advisory Panel, convened in 1978, recommended retaining calcium, iron, vitamin A, vitamin C, and high-quality protein as the target nutrients. Investigators at Pennsylvania State University (Guthrie et al., 1991) submitted to USDA technical papers that addressed current and new target nutrients. In 1992, the National Advisory Council on Maternal, Infant, and Fetal Nutrition used those papers and other materials to develop recommendations to Congress and the President (NACMIFN, 1991). Their report recommended that folate, vitamin B₆, and zinc be added as target nutrients; but this recommendation did not result in changes in the statutes or regulations. In 2003, the USDA published a request for public comments regarding revisions to the WIC food packages (FNS, 2003). Under a contract from the USDA, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) formed the Committee to Review the WIC Food Packages. As stated under *The Committee’s Task* above, the Food and Nutrition Service asked the IOM committee to identify priority nutrients based on current scientific evidence. In accordance with current scientific evidence and dietary guidance, the committee identified both *priority nutrients* and *priority food groups* for the WIC food packages with regard to both *inadequate intakes* and *excessive intakes*.

The WIC Food Packages

When the WIC program first began serving mothers, infants, and children, USDA devised market baskets of food that could be made available to recipients in amounts not to exceed defined maximum quantities. Later these “market baskets” came to be called WIC food packages. Table 1-1 identifies the maximum contents of the current WIC food packages. The number of food packages (seven) exceeds the number of participant categories (five) to take into account changing needs of infants (Food Packages I and II in Table 1-1) and *special dietary needs*⁵ of a small group of children and women (Food Package III).

⁵ The term “special dietary needs” is used to refer to medical or developmental conditions that required medical foods that meet specific nutritional requirements. Foods provided for children with special dietary needs include formulas that are thickened or marketed to children one year of age or older, and foods provided for women could include special medical foods. Infants also may have special dietary needs that include formulas that are hypoallergenic, thickened, used to treat diarrhea, formulated for premature infants, or formulated for diseases or disorders (e.g., phenylketonuria).

The Food and Nutrition Service has set nutritional standards for some of the food items allowed in the WIC food packages. By regulation, for example, juice products must be 100 percent fruit or vegetable juice and must contain a minimum amount of vitamin C per unit volume; and breakfast cereals must provide a minimum amount of iron but not more than a specified amount of sugar per unit weight.

While meeting federal specifications, each WIC state agency determines which forms or brands of foods are allowable. Tailoring of food packages at the local level with regard to the specific nutritional needs of an individual may involve decreasing the amount of a food item below the maximum allowance at the federal level. WIC state agencies also have some flexibility, on a case by case basis, to substitute more culturally appropriate foods if they are nutritionally equivalent and cost-neutral. Such substitutions must be approved at the federal level. Only 3 of 10 petitions for substitutions based on cultural preferences have been allowed since 1990 (personal communication, Tracy Von Ins, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, 2004).

Each WIC state agency develops a food list. In doing so, the state agency determines whether it will use the minimum federal nutritional standards for specific foods or set higher nutritional standards, the types of foods that will be allowed (e.g., fresh, frozen, or canned carrots for breastfeeding women), and the brands that will be allowed, when applicable. WIC state agencies have the option of approving products such as calcium-fortified juice for inclusion on their lists of WIC-approved juices. The Food and Nutrition Service encourages state agencies to develop policies and procedures for local agencies to follow when prescribing such foods (FNS, 2004e). To help control costs, WIC state agencies negotiate with infant formula companies and select a sole provider. In exchange for allowing the single brand of formula, the formula company provides the state agency with a substantial rebate for formula sold to WIC participants.

At the local level, a Competent Professional Authority⁶ assesses each participant's nutritional needs and food preferences and prescribes a tailored food package—one that fits the participant's needs and circumstances to the extent that the amounts and WIC foods allow. Most local WIC clinics do not actually distribute the food packages. Instead, a WIC staff member provides the participant or his or her caregiver with a food instrument (usually either an itemized voucher or check) that can be exchanged for specific foods in participating grocery outlets.⁷ Examples of choices include the kind of fruit juice and the fat content of the milk. The food instrument lists the quantities of specific food items, sometimes including brand names, that may be obtained.

⁶ Competent Professional Authorities are professionals and paraprofessionals who tailor the food packages and educate and counsel WIC participants.

⁷ A few states currently have different distribution systems. In Vermont, the prescribed items are delivered to the participants' homes. In Mississippi, participants pick up their food items at a designated distribution center rather than purchasing them through retail outlets. In Alaska, some participants receive boxes of food items flown to remote areas.

TABLE 1-1 Current WIC Food Packages, Maximum Monthly Allowances

Foods/Package Number	Formula-fed Infants, 0-3-9 mo	Formula-fed Infants, 4-11-9 mo	Children and Women with Special Dietary Needs	Children, 1-4-9 y	Pregnant or Partially Breastfeeding Women (up to 1 y postpartum) ^a	Non-Breastfeeding Postpartum Women (up to 6 mo postpartum)	Breastfeeding Women Enhanced Package (up to 1 y postpartum) ^b
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Infant formula (concentrated liquid) ^c	403 fl oz	403 fl oz	403 fl oz ^d				
Juice (reconstituted frozen) ^e		96 fl oz ^f	144 fl oz	288 fl oz	288 fl oz	192 fl oz	336 fl oz
Infant cereal		24 oz					
Cereal (hot or cold)			36 oz	36 oz	36 oz	36 oz	36 oz
Milk ^g				24 qt	28 qt	24 qt	28 qt
Cheese ^g							1 lb
Eggs ^h				2-2.5 doz	2-2.5 doz	2-2.5 doz	2-2.5 doz
Dried beans or peas				1 lb	1 lb	1 lb	1 lb
and/or				or	or	and	
Peanut butter				18 oz	18 oz		18 oz
Tuna (canned)							26 oz
Carrots (fresh) ⁱ							2 lb

^a In addition to pregnant women, breastfeeding women whose infants receive formula from the WIC program may receive Food Package V.

^b Food Package VII is available to breastfeeding women who do not receive infant formula from the WIC program.

^c Powdered or ready-to-feed formula may be substituted at the following rates: 8 lb powdered per 403 fl oz concentrated liquid; or 26 fl oz ready-to-feed per 13 fl oz concentrated liquid.

^d May be special formulas or medical formulas, not just infant formula; additional amounts of formula may be approved for nutritional need, up to 52 fl oz concentrated liquid, 1 lb powdered, or 104 fl oz ready-to-feed.

^e Single strength adult juice may be substituted at a rate of 92 fl oz per 96 fl oz reconstituted frozen.

^f Infant juice may be substituted for adult juice at the rate of 63 fl oz per 92 fl oz single strength adult juice.

^g A choice of various forms of milks and cheeses may be available. Cheese may be substituted for fluid whole milk at the rate of 1 lb cheese per 3 qt milk, with a 4-lb maximum. Additional cheese may be issued in cases of lactose intolerance.

^h Dried egg mix may be substituted at the rate of 1.5 lb per 2 doz fresh eggs; or 2 lb per 2.5 doz fresh eggs.

ⁱ Frozen carrots may be substituted at the rate of 1 lb frozen per 1 lb fresh; or canned carrots at the rate of 16-20 oz canned per 1 lb fresh.

DATA SOURCE: Adapted from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/benefitsandservices/foodpkgtable.htm> (FNS, 2004f).

WHY CONSIDER CHANGES IN THE WIC FOOD PACKAGES?

Marked Demographic Changes Have Occurred in the WIC Population

Over the past several decades, the total number of persons served by the WIC program has increased greatly (see Figure 1-1), and the demographics of the WIC population have changed greatly as well. In fiscal year 1974, the year when WIC became a permanent program, WIC served an average of 88,000 women, infants, and children per month. In sharp contrast, during 2003, the WIC program served an average of 7.6 million women, infants, and children per month at a cost of \$4.5 billion for the fiscal year (FNS, 2004a). The distribution of the WIC caseload is approximately 50 percent children, 25 percent infants, and 25 percent women (Figure 1-2, data for 2002) (Cole et al., 2001; FNS, 2004a).⁸

The ethnic composition of the WIC population has shifted substantially. Hispanics constituted 38 percent of the WIC caseload in 2002, up from 21 percent in 1988. Asians and Pacific Islanders have become a substantial part of the WIC population in several states over the same period. Figure 1-3 illustrates the ethnic and racial diversity of the WIC population in 2002. The diversity of the WIC population actually is greater than Figure 1-3 suggests, since each of these major racial/ethnic groups is composed of numerous subgroups. For example, people with a cultural heritage from anywhere in Mexico, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, or Spain may self-identify as being of Hispanic origin. Ethnic composition varies among geographic areas, even within states, with some local WIC clinics serving much more ethnically diverse populations than others.

A growing proportion of women who participate in the WIC program are in the work force. In a study reported in 1988, 14.5 percent of pregnant women enrolled in the WIC program were employed (Rush et al., 1988d). In 1998, about 25 percent of the women who were certified for the WIC program or who certified a child were employed (Cole et al., 2001). This is consistent with data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing that work activity has increased recently in low-income households with children (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2001), although other factors may have affected these statistics for the WIC program. Among children who lived with both parents in families with income below the poverty level, the proportion with at least one parent employed full-time increased from 44 percent in 1990 to 52 percent in 1999 (GAO, 2001). Over the same period, the proportion of poor children living in families with a single mother employed full-time doubled, from 9 to 18 percent.

⁸ Since 1988, the WIC caseload has been comprised of approximately 50% children (ranging from 46.3% in 1990 to 51.4% in 1996), 25-30% infants (ranging from 31.2% in 1988 to 25.5% in 1998), and 20-25% women (ranging from 21.3% in 1988 to 24.4% in 2001) (Cole et al., 2001; FNS, 2004a).

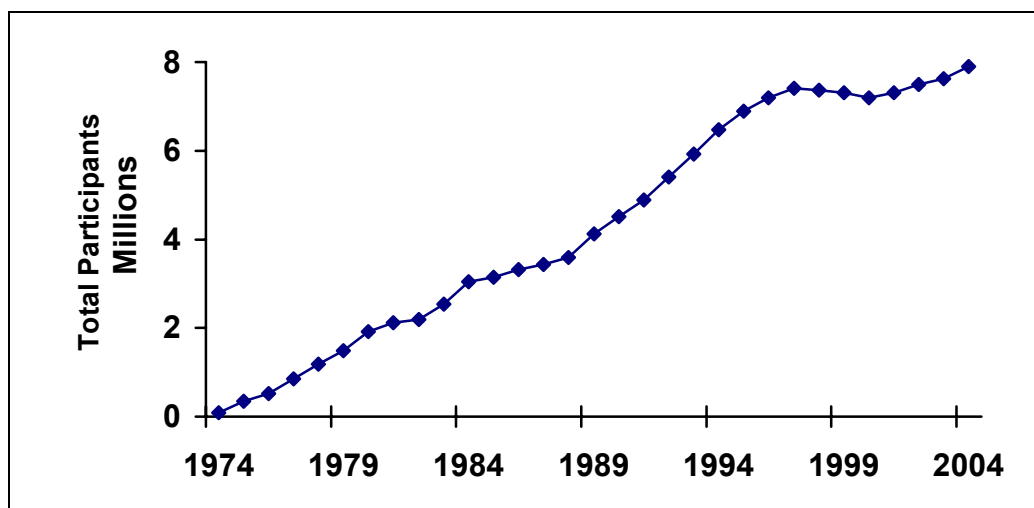


FIGURE 1-1 Annual Number of Participants in the WIC Program Constructed from Monthly Averages of Participants, Fiscal Years 1974-2004.

DATA SOURCE: FNS, 2004a (USDA website). Data from FY 2003 (12 months) are the latest complete data set. Data for FY 2004 (preliminary data) are incomplete.

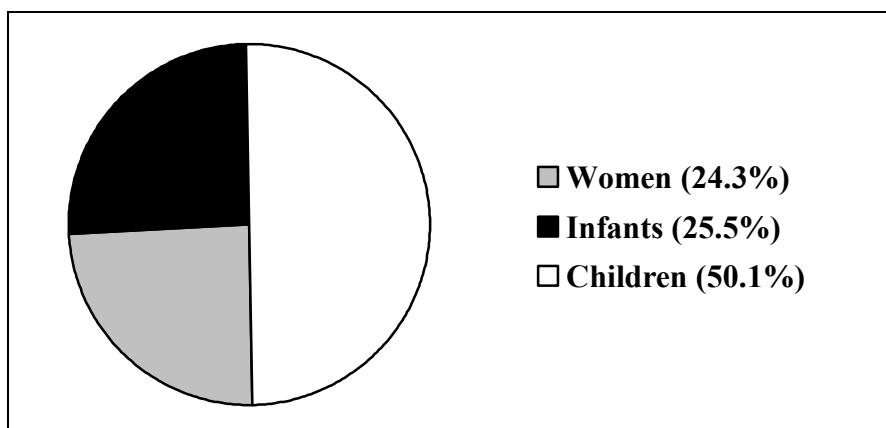


FIGURE 1-2 The WIC Population by Participant Category, 2003

DATA SOURCE: FNS, 2004a (USDA website). Data from FY 2003 are the latest complete data set.

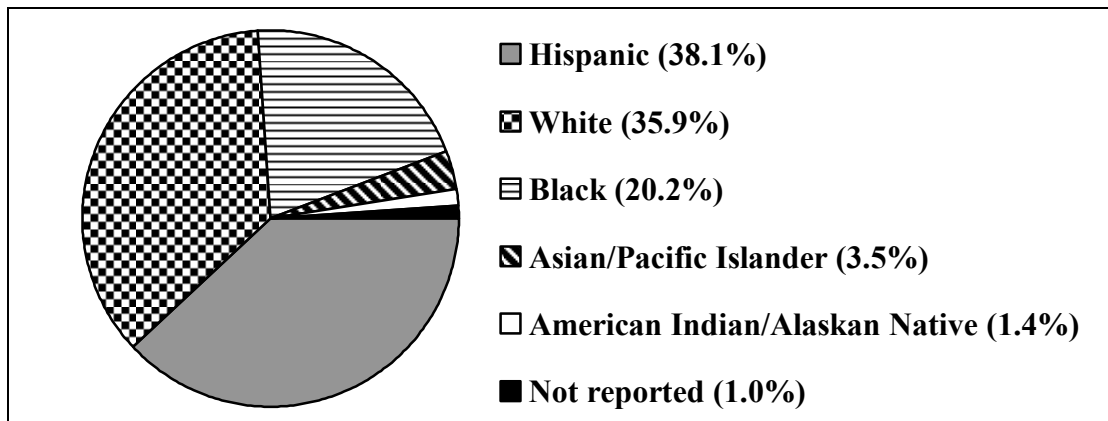


FIGURE 1-3 Ethnic Composition of the WIC Population, 2002 (Percent of Total)
 DATA SOURCE: Bartlett et al., 2003.

The Food Supply and Dietary Patterns Have Changed

Increased Variety in the Food Supply

The number of food products in U.S. retail food outlets has increased approximately 60 percent since 1990. Between 1997 and 2003, an average of 10,539 new food products were introduced into the market each year (Food Institute, 2002, 2003, 2004a). Many of these were existing products that were repackaged or relabeled, or they were simple line extensions. Recent new food products include consistent-weight packages of fresh fruits and vegetables that were formerly purchased as bulk, random-weight items. Each product is called a stock-keeping unit (SKU) by food manufacturers and vendors. The average number of SKUs in a typical supermarket has increased from 20,000 items in 1990 to over 32,000 items in 2002 (Food Institute, 2002).

A wider variety of fresh produce is now available year-around at reasonable prices and in many more locations. Variety in the forms of food products also has increased. For example, more foods are fortified with particular nutrients. Examples include oatmeal fortified with iron and orange juice fortified with calcium and vitamin D. More brands of products are available. Supermarkets are differentiating themselves from competition and building store loyalty through expansion of their own “store brands.” In a typical supermarket, the percentage of SKUs that are store-brand products rose from 18.6 percent in 1995 to 20.7 percent in 2004 (Food Institute, 2004b). The baby food category experienced the greatest increase in private label brands in 2003 (Food Institute, 2004c). Most store-brand products are priced between 15 and 50 percent lower than national branded products of similar quality (Food Institute, 2002).

Changes in Food Consumption

The percentage of personal disposable income spent for food from retail stores has fallen over the last several decades. The average American household spent 7.8 percent of their disposable income on food eaten at home in 2001 (BLS, 2003), compared to over 10 percent in 1970 (ERS, 2004a). Despite this trend, households in the lowest income quintile, which would include most WIC participant households, spend 25 percent of their disposable income for food

TABLE 1-2 Trends and Changes in the Consumption from Selected Types of Food: Mean Intakes for Women 20 Years and Older

Type of Food	Mean Intake (grams per day)			Percent Change, 1977-1978 to 1994-1995
	1977-1978 (n=10,035)	1989-1991 (n=6,229)	1994-1995 (n=3,284)	
Grain products	177	234	255	+44%
Vegetables	205	187	189	-8%
Fruits	142	150	156	+10%
Milk and milk products	203	206	202	-0.5%
Meat, poultry, and fish	184	167	168	-9%
Eggs	24	16	16	-33%
Legumes	18	17	19	+6 %
Fats and oils	13	16	16	+23%
Sugars and sweets	17	17	19	+12%
Beverages (nonalcoholic)	698	753	854	+22%
Fruit drinks and ades	29	46	58	+100%
Carbonated soft drinks	137	238	293	+114%

NOTES: CSFII = Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals. The term “ade” is used for a sweetened drink made from water and fruit juice.

DATA SOURCE: Enns et al. (1997), using data from the National Food Consumption Survey 1977-1978, CSFII 1989-1991, and CSFII 1994-1995.

at home (Blisard, 2001). Table 1-2 shows trends and changes in women’s consumption of selected types of food between 1977 and 1995. The trends in mean dietary intakes for women 20 years of age and older reveal substantial increases in beverages (a 114% increase for carbonated beverages), grain products (44% increase), and sugars and sweets (22% increase) (Enns et al., 1997). Mean intake of eggs decreased by 33 percent (Enns et al., 1997). Similar trend data were available for children ages 6 through 11 years (Enns et al., 2002), but no trend data of this type were available for children in the age range eligible for the WIC program.

The Health Risks of the WIC-Eligible Population Have Changed

Since the inception of the WIC program, fundamental changes have occurred in the major health and nutrition risks faced by the WIC-eligible population. The prevalences of underweight (Sherry et al., 2004) and of iron-deficiency anemia (Sherry et al., 1997, 2001) have decreased. Diets have improved in many respects, and nutrients for which intakes often appeared to be low in the 1970s (calcium and vitamins A and C) are less problematic, particularly for children. Access to health care for WIC participants has improved (Fox et al., 2003); at present more than 80 percent of WIC participants report some kind of health care insurance, primarily Medicaid or employer-sponsored insurance (Cole et al., 2001). Furthermore, evidence indicates that the Medicaid-enrolled children who participate in the WIC program have greater use of all health services, including preventive services and effective care of common illnesses, than the Medicaid-enrolled children who are not WIC participants (Buescher et al., 2003). Despite these

improvements, the prevalences of overweight and obesity in adults, adolescents, and children have increased dramatically—regardless of WIC participation.

Overweight and Obesity in Adolescent and Adult Women^{9,10}

From 1976 to 1994, among women of childbearing ages (20 through 39 years) the prevalence of being overweight increased (Kuczmarski et al., 1994) and the prevalence of obesity doubled (Flegal et al., 1998). Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999–2000 indicate that 28 percent of non-pregnant women aged 20 through 39 years are obese (Flegal et al., 2002). More recent data from NHANES 2001–2002 indicate that the prevalence of obesity among these women remains high at 29 percent (Hedley et al., 2004). Excess body fat and physical inactivity are associated with the development of hypertension, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, dyslipidemia (e.g., abnormally high blood cholesterol), osteoarthritis, respiratory ailments, sleep problems, certain cancers (e.g., breast cancer), and all-cause mortality (Mokdad et al., 2004).

While there is no firm evidence that the WIC participant population is any more prone to being overweight than non-WIC populations (CDC, 1996a, 1996b), neither are they protected. Overweight and obesity are prevalent among minority groups, except for Asian Americans. The latter group is the fastest-growing ethnic minority in the country and still predominantly consists of first-generation immigrants. There is some evidence that overweight and obesity can be expected to become significant problems in these groups as well. Data from the most recent NHANES multistage probability sampling (1999–2002) estimate the overall prevalences of being overweight and obese at 70 and 47 percent for non-Hispanic black women, 62 and 31 percent for Mexican American women, and 50 and 25 percent for non-Hispanic white women, respectively (Hedley et al., 2004). Of particular concern is the prevalence of Class 3 obesity (body mass index (BMI) ≥ 40), which affects 15 percent of non-Hispanic black women ages 20 years and over, a prevalence nearly double that (7.9%) reported in the 1988–1994 NHANES (Flegal, et al, 2002). Moreover, women of low socioeconomic status disproportionately bear the burden of obesity and overweight regardless of race or ethnicity. Among individuals with less than a high school education the prevalence is roughly twice that of college graduates (Mokdad et al., 1999).

Overweight in Children¹⁰

The prevalence of being overweight for children in the U.S. also has steadily risen over the last several decades (Jolliffe, 2004). Data from NHANES (1999–2000) indicate that the prevalence of being overweight was 15 percent in children ages 6 through 11 years as compared to 4 percent in 1965 (Ogden et al., 2002). Ten percent of children ages 2 through 5 years were

⁹ Obesity is defined as an excessively high amount of body fat or adipose tissue in relation to lean body mass. Adults (age 20 years and above) are considered overweight if their individual BMI exceeds 25 and are considered obese if their BMI exceeds 30 (CDC, 2004g; Hedley et al., 2004). BMI is body mass index [weight (kg)/ height (m)²].

¹⁰ Children and adolescents are considered overweight if their individual BMI is equal to or exceeds the 95th percentile of the gender-specific CDC BMI-for-age growth charts (CDC, 2004h, 2004g; Hedley et al., 2004). Children and adolescents are considered at risk for overweight if their individual BMI is above the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile of the gender-specific CDC BMI-for-age growth charts (CDC, 2004h, 2004g; Hedley et al., 2004). The term “obesity” is generally not used to refer to children.

overweight in 1999–2000 (Ogden et al., 2002). A 1998 survey of children participating in the WIC program found that 13 percent of these children were overweight (Cole, 2001). Being overweight in childhood and adolescence increases risk for overweight in adulthood (Serdula et al., 1993). Childhood overweight has been linked to adverse health outcomes including elevated blood pressure, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, and other early risks for chronic disease, as well as to psychosocial problems including depression, social isolation, and low self-esteem (Dietz, 1998; Must and Strauss, 1999).

Nutrient Recommendations and Dietary Guidance Have Changed

New Nutrient Recommendations

Over the past decade, knowledge of nutrient requirements has increased substantially, resulting in a set of new dietary reference values called the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) (IOM, 1997, 1998, 2000b, 2001, 2002a, 2004a). The DRIs replace the 1989 Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) (NRC, 1989b) as nutrient reference values for the U.S. population. Based on the DRIs, many of the recommendations for nutrient intakes for individuals (RDAs) have changed substantially since the WIC food packages were originally formulated. Although basic concepts of nutrition have not changed, there has been a substantial increase in knowledge of specific concepts such as bioavailability, nutrient-nutrient interactions, and the distribution of dietary intake of nutrients across subgroups of the population. In addition to recommended intakes, the DRIs include appropriate standards to use in determining whether diets are nutritionally adequate without being excessive. The DRIs encompass more aspects of nutrition than did the earlier RDAs, as follows:

- DRIs consider reduction in the risk of chronic disease, as well as the absence of signs of deficiency.
- For most nutrients, DRIs include both RDA and Estimated Average Requirement (EAR) values.
- DRIs include Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (ULs), which are used in the evaluation of the risk of adverse effects from excess consumption.
- DRIs specify appropriate ranges of macronutrient densities, which are called Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges (AMDRs).
- When adequate data are available, DRIs provide reference values for food components other than nutrients.

New Dietary Guidance

New guidance on food intakes also is available. At the time the WIC program was established, there was no systematic process for the development and revision of science-based dietary guidance for the U.S. population. Nutrition education tools such as the *Four Food Groups* focused on eating enough of various types of foods to ensure nutrient adequacy. The original selection of foods for the WIC food packages was based on food consumption data that indicated that calcium, iron, vitamin A, and vitamin C were the nutrients most likely to be low in the diets of low-income women and young children. Understanding of the necessity for adequate high-quality protein in periods of rapid growth and development provided the basis for inclusion

of protein as a target nutrient. The specific foods selected for the food packages are good sources of the nutrients listed above, as well as widely available, generally acceptable, and reasonable in cost.

As deficiency diseases became less common, scientific research into the relationships between various dietary components and chronic diseases expanded. In 1977, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs published *Dietary Goals for the United States* (U.S. Senate, 1977). This was the first government publication that set forth dietary guidance that included a focus on the total diet and recommendations both for minimizing risk of chronic disease and for ensuring nutritional adequacy. Much controversy surrounded these goals because of the lack of agreement among scientists on many of the issues and because of the process used to set the goals (McMurry, 2003). A period of intense activity on the association between dietary components and chronic disease culminated in the *1979 Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention* (DHEW/PHS, 1979). Then in 1980, USDA and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) jointly issued the first edition of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (USDA/DHHS, 1980). The purpose was to provide the public with authoritative, consistent guidelines on diet and health. According to Public Law No. 101-445 [U.S. Congress, Pub. L. No. 101-445, Section 301, 1990], the *Dietary Guidelines* form the basis of federal food, nutrition education, and information programs, including the WIC program.

Since 1980, the *Dietary Guidelines*, expressly intended for the general public ages two years and older, have been revised every five years. The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DHHS/USDA, 2005) was released January 12, 2005. Those new guidelines are addressed in this report.

Many Stakeholders Are Calling for Change

In September 2003, USDA solicited public comments “to determine if the WIC food packages should be revised to better improve the nutritional intake, health and development of participants; and, if so, what specific changes should be made to the food packages” (FNS, 2003). In response to this advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, the department received 195 letters. Respondents represented the general public, state and local WIC agencies, the National WIC Association, state WIC associations, industry, independent health professionals, vendors, WIC participants, and others. Comments received from the National WIC Association included two published position papers (NAWD, 2000; NWA, 2003) and provided recommendations based on that organization’s analysis of the evidence. In addition, the members of this committee received over 70 written and 30 oral public comments.

As anticipated, the comments represent a wide range of perspectives. In some cases, a substantial number of persons from a small geographic area submitted nearly identical comments. A majority of those who commented expressed general support for foods currently offered, but also proposed at least one change. Nearly three-fourths of those responding to USDA stated that fruits and vegetables should be added to the packages. Other comments addressed topics including priority nutrients, design and structure of the food package, amount of juice, amount of milk, choices of milk products, alternative sources of calcium, cereal and grain choices, forms of legumes (i.e., dried or canned dry beans or peas), peanut butter, eggs, tuna, alternative sources of protein, infant formula, medical foods regulations, cost, incentives to breastfeed, flexibility at the state agency level, and more variety and choice at the participant level [FNS, *Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM), Revisions to the WIC Food Packages: Content Summary Analysis*, March 2004]. Comments submitted directly to this IOM

committee addressed similar themes. Examples of the public comments are presented in Chapter 3—*Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages*.

CRITERIA FOR THE RE-DESIGN OF THE WIC FOOD PACKAGES

The WIC program is conceptualized as a supplemental nutrition program designed to improve health outcomes. The committee sees the role of the WIC food packages as improving the diet in ways that could have both short-term and long-term health benefits. These include improving reproductive outcomes, supporting the growth and development of infants and children, and promoting long-term health in all WIC participants.

The definition of “supplemental” food is central to decision-making about the composition of the WIC food packages. The maximum allowances for formula in the current food package for the youngest formula-fed infants approach, and in some cases exceed, their total nutrient and food energy needs (Kramer-LeBlanc et al., 1999). For older WIC participants, the current WIC food packages are intended to increase dietary quality by improving intakes of the target nutrients, as well as meeting some of the food energy needs. For example, the current WIC food package for postpartum non-breastfeeding women supplies about one-third of food energy needs (Kramer-LeBlanc et al., 1999). Thus, the current WIC food packages are “supplemental” to different degrees for different WIC subgroups.

The WIC food packages not only supplement the diets of individuals, but augment the household’s economic resources. Although family expenditures are influenced by many factors (Rush et al., 1988c), there is some evidence that the nutritious foods in the WIC food packages replace other foods in the diet, resulting in greater nutrient density of the diet consumed (Wilde et al., 2000; Ikeda et al., 2002; Chandran, 2003). By supplying some foods, the WIC program frees up household funds, which then may be used to purchase other foods or necessities that benefit women and children (Basiotis et al., 1998).

The committee received positive feedback on proposed criteria published in its preliminary report, *Proposed Criteria for Selecting the WIC Food Packages* (IOM, 2004b). We refined the criteria slightly for greater clarity and present them in Box 1-1 below. This final report addresses how the committee applied these criteria in developing its set of recommendations for changing the WIC food packages. The remainder of this section presents the rationale for each criterion, drawing on the preliminary report (IOM, 2004b). The criteria are also addressed briefly at the end of Chapter 3—*Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages*—and in Chapter 6—*How the Revised Food Packages Meet the Criteria Specified*.

BOX 1-1 Criteria for a WIC Food Package, if Consumed as Specified

1. The package reduces the prevalences of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes in participants.
2. The package contributes to an overall dietary pattern that is consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, for individuals two years of age and older.
3. The package contributes to an overall diet that is consistent with established dietary recommendations for infants and children less than two years of age, including encouragement of and support for breastfeeding.
4. Foods in the package are available in forms suitable for low-income persons who may have limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities.
5. Foods in the package are readily acceptable, widely available, and commonly consumed; take into account cultural food preferences; and provide incentives for families to participate in the WIC program.
6. Foods will be proposed giving consideration to the impacts that changes in the package will have on vendors and WIC agencies.

Criterion One: Addressing the Dual Problems of Undernutrition and Overnutrition

1. The package reduces the prevalences of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes in participants.

Designing supplemental food packages that optimize the potential benefit for long-term health poses mixed challenges. Problems of undernutrition still occur, but they must be addressed in the context of the current high prevalences of overweight and obesity. Some individuals remain at risk of inadequate intake of energy as well as of essential nutrients. Diets that provide excess food energy often provide inadequate amounts of essential micronutrients and other beneficial components of food. Depending on the amounts taken, the consumption of certain fortified foods could result in excessive intake of some micronutrients—possibly accompanied by inadequate intake of other nutrients. Thus, for example, the committee considered the potential impact of the amount and bioavailability of nutrients in fortified foods in the WIC food packages with regard to improving nutrient intakes. Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—addresses the committee’s analyses and findings regarding the prevalences of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes. It also addresses nutrition-related health risks and outcomes of WIC-eligible populations.

Criterion Two: Consistency with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*

2. The package contributes to an overall dietary pattern that is consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, for individuals two years of age and older.

As stated previously, by law, both the supplemental food and the nutrition education provided by the WIC program need to be consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. To be as current as possible, the committee used the *Report of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee on the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2005 to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture* (DHHS/USDA, 2004) as the basis for determining ways to meet this criterion. See Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—for more information.

Criterion Three: Consistency with Recommendations for Infants and Children Younger than Age Two Years

3. The package contributes to an overall diet that is consistent with established dietary recommendations for infants and children less than two years of age, including encouragement of and support for breastfeeding.

Breastfeeding merits attention because breastfeeding rates by WIC mothers are far below the objectives set in *Healthy People 2010* (DHHS, 2000a, 2000b; Ryan et al., 2002). The short duration of breastfeeding WIC infants is of special concern. The committee considered American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations for limiting juice intake and waiting to introduce complementary foods until the infant is developmentally ready. The committee also considered ways to avoid contributing to excessive intake of food energy. See Chapter 3—*Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages*—for more information.

Criterion Four: Suitability and Safety for Persons with Limited Transportation Options, Storage, and Cooking Facilities

4. Foods in the package are available in forms suitable for low-income persons who may have limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities.

In the 1998 WIC participant survey, 15 percent of WIC participants reported that limited transportation to grocery stores was a problem (Cole et al., 2001). Participants without automobiles may be able to take home only what they can carry, losing some value of their WIC food package. If it takes a long time to transport food to the home, perishable items, such as milk, may spoil, especially in hot weather. Spoilage may also occur if participants lack sanitary storage space or refrigeration or if perishable foods are supplied in packages that are larger than can be used in a reasonable or safe time. Where families share kitchen facilities and keep their foods locked in a private space, safely storing relatively large quantities of food may not be

feasible. If foods (e.g., dried beans) need extensive cooking or preparation, lack of kitchen facilities, cooking knowledge, or time could also be a barrier to consuming those foods.

The packaging of food products has implications for food safety. For example, if a household uses only a part of the perishable food in a package on one occasion, safe storage is essential to minimize the risk of food-borne illness.. Re-sealable packages or single-serving size packages may be needed to lessen the chance of food contamination, spoilage, or food-borne illness in some situations.

The ability to follow recommended cooking instructions, when applicable, also is important to keep foods safe. Proper cooking inactivates heat-labile food borne pathogens and toxins that occur naturally in raw foods. For example, eggs need to be cooked thoroughly to avoid food borne illnesses.

Foods are not suitable for WIC food packages if two conditions apply: (1) they are particularly susceptible to contamination by organisms that cause food-borne illness, and (2) they result in serious adverse effects that are specific to a population that benefits from the WIC program. As an example, listeriosis is a food borne illness considered potentially dangerous during pregnancy because it is associated with increased risk of spontaneous abortion, preterm birth, and fetal death. A surviving baby may succumb to respiratory distress and circulatory failure. New scientific knowledge about listeriosis as a hazard (CFSAN, 2003) has generated changes in recommendations about the use of certain foods during pregnancy (CDC, 1998). Common foods that carry *Listeria monocytogenes* are ready-to-eat luncheon meats, hotdogs, and soft cheeses. Proper handling and cooking of food may help to lower the hazard of listeriosis. However, in some cases, especially where cooking is unlikely or inappropriate, certain foods are to be avoided during pregnancy (FSIS, 2001; Kaiser and Allen, 2002; CFSAN, 2003).

Criterion Five: Acceptability, Availability, and Incentive Value

5. Foods in the package are readily acceptable, widely available, and commonly consumed; take into account cultural food preferences; and provide incentives for families to participate in the WIC program.

Food Acceptability

WIC-authorized foods need to fit the lifestyle of both employed and non-employed pregnant women and mothers of small children. As noted above in the section *Why Consider Changes in the WIC Food Packages?*, employment has increased in low-income households with children (GAO, 2001). Among women participating in the WIC program, the highest rate of employment is among pregnant women (32%) (Cole et al., 2001). Time constraints may push individuals, especially working parents, to use convenient, ready-to-heat, and ready-to-eat foods. In evaluating food items in the WIC food packages, the committee recognized that WIC participants are no more likely to desire or be able to spend considerable time in food preparation than the rest of the population. Suitable items for WIC food packages should not pose a heavy burden of food preparation for employed parents.

Foods Commonly Consumed

Changes in dietary patterns at population levels occur slowly and with concerted efforts at education and motivation (Bhargava and Hays, 2004; Burke et al., 2004; Cullen et al., 2004; MacLellan et al., 2004; Steptoe et al., 2004). To increase the likelihood that dietary changes will occur as a result of changes in the WIC food packages, the committee considered information about foods that are commonly consumed. Various sources indicate foods in each food group that are commonly consumed in the U.S. (Krebs-Smith et al., 1997; Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002, 2003; Cotton et al., 2004). One source provides recent consumption data with breakdowns by variables such as age, gender, and quantities consumed per eating occasion (Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002, 2003). The committee also used data concerning purchases of various foods, varieties of specific foods, brand names, and package sizes (ACNielsen, 2001).

From the public comments the committee received, it is apparent that some WIC participants feel the choice of foods in the current WIC food packages is very limited. Thus, the committee also took the position that participant acceptance of the food packages (and thus, improved eating patterns) might be increased if a wider variety of foods and choices were made available, especially for persons with different cultural backgrounds, as discussed below.

Participant Diversity

The WIC food packages must be suitable for participants in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the American Virgin Islands, and 34 Indian Tribal Organizations (Kresge, 2003; FNS, 2004a). In addition, the WIC food packages need to be suitable to a growing number of migrant farm workers, particularly in California, Florida, and Texas (Kresge, 2003).

The need to consider diverse preferences due to cultural heritage applies across all regions and to food preferences of large and small cultural groups. Here, the term “culture” refers to groups of people who have shared beliefs, values, and behaviors and therefore may have needs differing from those of the general population (NWA, 2003). Culture may be defined by national, regional, and ethnic origins; religious affiliations; lifestyle (e.g., vegetarian); generation; or overlapping residence and socioeconomic variables.

Providing culturally acceptable foods does not necessarily mean that foods consumed most frequently by a cultural group should be offered in the WIC food packages. Some of those foods may be very low in the target nutrients or contain too much fat, sugar, cholesterol, or sodium. Also, WIC participants may have access to sufficient amounts of certain staple or core cultural foods (e.g., white rice, white potatoes), regardless of the contents of the WIC food packages (Kaiser et al., 2003). If the WIC food packages were designed to complement these core foods, they might serve as incentives for various cultural groups to participate in the WIC program.

The term *culturally acceptable* implies that the foods are easily accepted within the cultural norms of the participants. Studies have found that WIC participants from specific cultural groups of have attitudes that value other foods above some of the foods provided in the current WIC food packages. For example, a study of women of Chinese descent living in California found that pregnant WIC participants value other sources of calcium (i.e., dark green vegetables and calcium-set tofu) more highly than the cheese provided in current WIC food packages (Horswill and Yap, 1999). To design culturally acceptable WIC food packages may require that the WIC program accommodate more substitutions than are allowed currently (Fishman et al., 1988; Story and Harris, 1989; Horswill and Yap, 1999; Pobocik et al., 2003). This is the position of the

National WIC Association (formerly the National Association of WIC Directors) (NAWD, 2000; NWA, 2003).

Among immigrant subgroups, acculturation to the mainstream American culture results in dietary change (Lee et al., 1999; Neuhouser et al., 2004; Romero-Gwynn, et al., 1993) and sometimes results in excessive body weight gain (Goel et al., 2004). Dietary change often means that nutritious traditional foods are consumed less often, but some changes can be positive. For example, a study among Korean Americans found that acculturation is correlated with increased consumption of oranges, tomatoes, fat-reduced milk, and bread (Lee et al., 1999). Ideally, the WIC food packages will promote positive dietary changes while supporting the beneficial components of traditional diets.

Some WIC participants have special conditions (such as milk allergies and lactose intolerance). Some WIC participants have diverse preferences (such as choosing to avoid milk and other animal products for personal reasons unrelated to ethnicity or cultural heritage). Increasing flexibility at the state agency level in allowable substitutions to account for the needs and preferences of participants (or potential participants) may be a way to accommodate the culturally diverse preferences of the WIC participant population as a whole. Increasing variety and choices of options at the participant level may also be viewed as accommodating the cultural diversity of WIC participants.

Food Availability

Local food availability can influence dietary quality. As an example, most vendors in low-income neighborhoods are small, independent grocery outlets and convenience-type establishments that stock fewer selections and less fresh produce than do the larger, chain retail food stores that are predominantly in suburban and more affluent communities (Fisher and Strogatz, 1999; Morland et al., 2002a, 2002b, 2003; Cummins, 2003; Sloane et al., 2003). The presence of supermarkets in a community has been associated with increased intakes of fruits and vegetables by the local residents (Morland et al., 2002a). The greater the distance individuals live from a large chain grocery store, the poorer is their dietary quality (Laraia et al., 2004).

Vendors authorized to accept WIC vouchers are required to carry a sufficient stock of WIC-authorized foods (including specific brands and sizes) to ensure that participants can purchase their food prescription in one visit. The Food and Nutrition Service conducts studies of WIC food vendor management practices (Singh et al., 2003). Such studies found that 2.3 percent of larger vendors (i.e., outlets having 6 or more cashier registers) failed to carry sufficient stocks of WIC food items in 1998 (Singh et al., 2003). At the same time, 6.9 percent of small vendors (i.e., outlets having 1 to 5 cashier registers) did not have sufficient stocks of WIC food items (Singh et al., 2003). Although the percentage of vendors meeting inventory requirements for WIC-authorized foods for women and children substantially increased from 1991 to 1998, the percentage of vendors carrying sufficient stocks of infant package items decreased from 92.1 to 90.7 percent over the same period (Singh et al., 2003). In both the 1991 and 1998 studies, smaller vendors were more likely than larger vendors to have insufficient stocks of WIC-authorized foods. In a study of barriers to the use of WIC services in the state of New York, 16 percent of 3,144 WIC participants noted that they sometimes or frequently find WIC-authorized food out of stock (Woelfel, et al., 2004).

Incentive Value

The intent is to design WIC food packages that will serve as incentives for participation in the WIC program and promote healthy behaviors by participants. The packages should be viewed as valuable enough to promote and maintain enrollment in the WIC program and thus enable the participants to receive the dietary, educational, and health referral benefits that the WIC program provides. The food packages also should reinforce the WIC educational messages and promote long-term dietary quality.

A major objective for the nation is to promote the initiation of breastfeeding and support sustained breastfeeding through at least the infant's first year (OWH, 2000). The current food packages provide an extra incentive to the fully breastfeeding mother solely by including more food and additional choices in Food Package VII. The committee considered ways that both the infants' and mothers' packages could be re-designed to provide greater incentive to breastfeed.

Criterion Six: Consideration of Administrative Impacts

6. Foods will be proposed giving consideration to the impacts that changes in the package will have on vendors and WIC agencies.

Vendors

Increased vendor costs are potential consequences of increased flexibility, offering a wider variety of foods, allowing more options for participants, and other changes in the WIC food packages. Straightforward administrative procedures and efficient vendor checkout or food distribution would enhance the ease of program administration (Kirlin et al., 2003). The store that sells food to WIC participants must (1) have the designated types and package sizes of food available; (2) train checkout clerks to recognize the WIC-approved foods; (3) treat the WIC customers with respect; (4) organize an appropriate number of checkout stands to accept WIC customers; (5) train personnel to handle the redemption of WIC food instruments; and (6) carry the already sold inventory on their accounts until state payments are received. Implementation of specific changes in the WIC food packages has the potential to impact vendors to varying degrees in each of these areas.

Some changes in the WIC food packages would increase vendor costs. Requirements to procure a new business license to sell perishable (non-packaged) food could subject vendors to an increased frequency of inspection by state health departments (DHHS/PHS/FDA, 2001). In small stores or stores that serve WIC customers exclusively, arranging to have small loads of perishable products delivered on a regular basis has the potential to increase costs. The frequency of delivery could affect the quality of fresh fruits and vegetables. With the need for refrigeration and rapid turnover of perishables, the cost of distribution and inventory increases. In addition, special handling to ensure the safety of perishable products is needed. On the other hand, including more fruits and vegetables in the WIC food packages could mean that vendors are likely to sell more produce, a relatively high margin department in most stores.

The on-going initiative that will install electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems in more locales may ease the transitions necessary in making changes to the WIC food packages. At present, however, such electronic systems and the efficiencies they achieve are not found in many vendor locations.

WIC Agencies

Changing the items in the WIC food packages or allowing greater flexibility in substitutions could pose administrative challenges at the state agency level. States and tribal organizations need to determine what products will be on their approved foods lists. Then they need to train vendors and monitor their compliance in allowing only WIC-approved foods. They also need to ensure appropriate training of personnel at local agencies.

Greater variety and choice by participants could pose a challenge at the local agency level. Local agencies must instruct participants, often with limited literacy skills, how to choose the allowed foods at the market. Increased complexity of the WIC food packages (i.e., number of items or options) could increase counseling time, waiting time, and staffing requirements at the local agencies. In a study of New York State WIC agencies, the most commonly cited barrier for participants was waiting too long at the local WIC clinic to receive services (Woelfel et al., 2004).

Currently, many state and local WIC agencies provide services to a large number of participants without the assistance of efficient electronic information technology. In 2001, over 50 percent of WIC state agencies had management information systems that were not capable of efficiently performing essential program tasks, such as tailoring food packages, assessing applicants' income, or printing food vouchers (GAO, 2001). Thus, at present, efficient information technology systems cannot be counted on in every location to ease the transitions necessary in making changes to the WIC food packages. In the future, changes may be easier due to efficiencies gained through efficient information technology systems in more locales.

SUMMARY

The WIC program provides an average of 7.6 million women, infants, and young children each year with supplemental food. Changes in the food packages are warranted because of changes in demographics of the WIC population, in the food supply, in dietary patterns, in health risks, and in dietary guidance and recommendations. Together, these changes have created the current scenario in which WIC food packages are inconsistent with dietary guidance, and are in need of change to improve their acceptance by participants. Many well informed stakeholders have called for changes in the WIC food packages based on changes in one or more of the areas listed above. The committee used the six criteria that appear in this chapter in making recommendations for changes to the WIC food packages. The remainder of this report addresses the processes used to develop recommendations for changes to the WIC food packages and the recommendations themselves.

- Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities for the WIC Food Packages*—identifies the priorities the committee set for revising the WIC food packages and discusses how those priorities were determined.
- Chapter 3—*Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages*—discusses the process the committee used in re-designing the food packages.
- Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*—presents the committee's specific recommendations for revising the WIC food packages.

- Chapter 5—*Evaluation of Cost*—estimates the costs of the food packages and variations of the packages, and compares estimated average per participant cost per month of the current and revised packages.
- Chapter 6—*How the Revised Food Packages Meet the Criteria Specified*—relates the committee's recommended package changes back to the criteria.
- Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation of the Revised WIC Food Packages*—presents the committee's recommendations for effectively incorporating the revised food packages into the WIC program.

Overall, this report presents findings and other information intended to guide the Food and Nutrition Service of USDA to improve the supplemental food portion of the WIC program, improve the nutritional status of WIC participants, and, indirectly, to facilitate making the nutrition education component of the WIC program more consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

Nutrient and Food Priorities for the WIC Food Packages

The first step in revising the WIC food packages is identification of the nutrients and food groups of highest priority, either because of potential inadequacies or excesses. The committee considered the following types of evidence to identify priority nutrients and foods: (1) results from an analysis of the estimated nutrient adequacy of the diets of categorical WIC subgroups (i.e., women, infants, and children), (2) published evidence of nutrient inadequacy or excess, based on physiological or biochemical data, and (3) published data from analyses of foods consumed relative to new recommendations contained in the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005) and relative to dietary guidance for children under two years of age. This chapter summarizes nutrient and food priorities that the committee took into account when re-designing the WIC food packages with the goal of improving the nutrition of WIC participants.

NUTRIENT PRIORITIES

Assessing nutrient adequacy involves determining the extent to which the diets of WIC-income-eligible subgroups meet nutrient requirements without being excessive. This task involves using the new dietary reference values called the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) (IOM, 1997, 1998, 2000b, 2001, 2002a, 2004a) and the methods recently published by the Institute of Medicine (IOM, 2000a) to assess the nutrient adequacy of the reported diets of WIC subgroups. To date, no published studies have reported such analyses. Therefore, the committee conducted analyses applying the DRIs and the recommended methods to assess the nutrient adequacy of the diets of WIC subgroups—WIC infants under one year of age, WIC children 1 through 4 years of age, and pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding post-partum women.¹ To guide the committee in recommending specific changes in the food packages, the committee conducted analyses to determine nutrients of concern: (1) nutrients of concern regarding inadequate intakes as defined by intakes below the EAR and (2) nutrients of concern regarding

¹ Due to sample size limitations in the data set from the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII), the analyses of nutrient adequacy used *all* pregnant and lactating women (14 to 44 years of age) and *all* non-breastfeeding women (14 to 44 years of age) up to one year postpartum. In contrast, the analyses for infants and children used only infants and children receiving WIC benefits. See Appendix A for details on sample size.

TABLE 2-1 Estimated Prevalence of Inadequacy of Selected Micronutrients and Protein Using Usual Intakes, Infants

Nutrient	Estimated Prevalence of Inadequacy (%)	
	WIC Infants, Non-Breastfed, 6-11.9 mo (n=275)	Breast-Fed Infants, 6-11.9 mo ^a (n=143)
Iron	1.7	39.5
Zinc	0.3	60.3
Protein	0.6	—

NOTE: n = sample size. Details of these analyses are provided in Tables C-2C and C-3C in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*. Further analyses of non-breastfed infants ages 0 through 3.9 mos and 4 through 5.9 mos are provided in Tables C-2A and C-3A (0-3.9 mos) and Tables C-2B and C-3B (4-5.9 mos).

^a Because of the lack of data on the quantity of breast milk consumed by breast-fed infants 6 through 11 months of age, protein adequacy could not be assessed. Iron and zinc adequacy could be assessed, since breast milk consumed by these older breast-fed infants has little iron and zinc content.

DATA SOURCE: Intake data are from 1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) (FSRG, 2000); data set does not include intake from dietary supplements (e.g., multivitamin and mineral preparations). Intake distributions were calculated using C-SIDE (ISU, 1997). EARs used in the analysis were from the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) reports (IOM, 2001, 2002a).

excessive intakes as defined by intakes above the UL. The discussion below summarizes the analysis results. Details on the methods and results of the analysis of nutrient adequacy are provided in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

Estimated Adequacy of Micronutrient Usual Intakes

Overall, fully formula-fed WIC infants had adequate intakes of micronutrients and macronutrients. For three nutrients—iron, zinc, and protein, precise estimates of inadequacy can be calculated. These results show a low prevalence of inadequacy for formula-fed WIC infants 6 through 11 months but a higher prevalence of inadequacy for iron and zinc for breast-fed infants (Table 2-1). The results for breast-fed infants (WIC and non-WIC breast-fed infants combined because of small sample sizes) indicate 40 percent of breast-fed infants 6 through 11 months had inadequate iron intakes and 60 percent had inadequate zinc intakes (Table 2-1).

WIC children have adequate intakes of all micronutrients except vitamin E, while the diets of pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women have high levels of inadequacy for a number of nutrients (Table 2-2). The micronutrients with the highest prevalence of inadequacy were magnesium and vitamin E. For vitamin E, the estimated prevalence of inadequacy exceeded 90 percent for pregnant and lactating women and was almost 100 percent for non-breastfeeding postpartum women. More than 40 percent of pregnant and lactating women had inadequate folate intakes. About one-third of pregnant and lactating women had inadequate intakes of vitamins A, C, and B₆. An even higher percentage of non-breastfeeding postpartum women had inadequate intakes of vitamins A and C (more than 40%). The prevalence of inadequate intake of vitamin B₆ was twice as high as high for pregnant and lactating women as for non-breastfeeding postpartum women.

Zinc, thiamin, and niacin appear to be inadequate in the diets of a substantial proportion of pregnant and lactating women. Almost one-quarter had inadequate zinc intakes, 17 percent had

inadequate thiamin intakes, and 8 percent had inadequate niacin intakes (based on intakes of preformed niacin). Interestingly, the prevalence of inadequate intake for non-breastfeeding postpartum women was only 12 percent for folate, 3 percent for thiamin and niacin, and virtually zero for zinc.

For iron, 7.5 percent of pregnant and lactating women and 9.5 percent of non-breastfeeding postpartum women had inadequate usual intakes. The estimated prevalence of inadequate intake of selenium, phosphorus, and the remaining B vitamins (riboflavin and vitamin B₁₂) was low (<7%) for pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women.

TABLE 2-2 Estimated Prevalence of Inadequacy of Selected Micronutrients and Protein Using Usual Intakes, Children and Women

Nutrient	Estimated Prevalence of Inadequacy (%)			
	WIC Children, 1-1.9 y (n=287)	WIC Children, 2-4.9 y (n=872)	Pregnant and Lactating Women, 14-44 y (n=123)	Non-Breastfeeding Postpartum Women, 14-44 y (n=105)
Iron	1.6	0.4	7.5	9.5
Zinc	0.2	0.1	24.1	<0.1
Selenium	0.3	<0.1	1.4	<0.1
Magnesium	0.1	0.5	49.4	87.5
Phosphorus	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7
Vitamin A	0.5	0.4	31.2	44.1
Vitamin E ^a	55.3	47.0	94.4	99.8
Vitamin C	<0.1	<0.1	32.7	42.2
Thiamin	0.1	<0.1	17.2	3.2
Riboflavin	<0.1	<0.1	3.8	1.2
Niacin ^a	2.5	0.1	8.1	3.3
Vitamin B ₆	<0.1	<0.1	34.0	17.1
Vitamin B ₁₂	0.1	<0.1	1.5	6.6
Folate ^a	1.2	<0.1	41.5	12.0
Protein	<0.1	<0.1	17.1	4.2

NOTE: n = sample size. Details of these analyses are provided in Tables C-2D through C-2G and Tables C-3D through C-3G, in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

^a For discussion of important issues regarding differences between the DRI and dietary intake data in the units used for vitamin E, niacin and folate, please see the section *Data Set—Nutrients Examined* in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

DATA SOURCE: Intake data are from 1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) (FSRG, 2000); data set does not include intake from dietary supplements (e.g., multivitamin and mineral preparations). All young children were non-breastfed. Intake distributions were calculated using C-SIDE (ISU, 1997). EAR used in the analysis were from the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) reports (IOM, 1997, 1998, 2000b, 2001, 2002a).

Calcium, Potassium, and Fiber Usual Intakes

Calcium intakes appear to be adequate for formula-fed WIC infants and WIC children but low for pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women (Table 2-3). For WIC infants and children, mean calcium intakes exceeded the Adequate Intake (AI), while for women, mean calcium intakes were low, far below the AI in most cases. Although mean intakes below the AI do not necessarily imply nutrient inadequacy, when mean intakes are far below the AI, concerns about nutrient adequacy may arise. (See Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*, for details of the methodology).

Intakes of potassium and fiber were low for all subgroups one year of age or older. As with calcium, mean intakes were substantially less than the AI, raising concerns about inadequate intake levels.

TABLE 2-3 Adequate Intakes and Mean Reported Usual Intakes of Calcium, Potassium, and Fiber

Participant Category	n	Dietary Component		
		Calcium (mg/d)	Potassium (mg/d)	Fiber (g/d)
WIC Infants, ^a 0-3.9 mo	152			
AI*		210*	400*	ND
Mean usual intake		562	736	—
WIC Infants, ^a 4-5.9 mo	104			
AI*		210*	400*	ND
Mean usual intake		675	974	—
WIC Infants, ^a 6-11.9 mo	275			
AI*		270*	700*	ND
Mean usual intake		722	1,349	—
WIC Children, ^a 1-1.9 y	287			
AI*		500*	3,000*	19*
Mean usual intake		937	2,029	8
WIC Children, 2-4.9 y	872			
AI*		500* / 800* ^b	3,000* / 3,800* ^b	19* / 25* ^b
Mean usual intake		833	2,211	11
Women, pregnant and lactating, 14-44 y	123			
AI*		1,300* / 1,000* ^c	4,700* / 5,100* ^d	28* / 29* ^d
Mean usual intake		956	2,909	18
Women, non-breastfeeding postpartum, 14-44 y	105			
AI*		1,300* / 1,000* ^c	4,700*	26* / 25* ^c
Mean usual intake		668	2,086	12

NOTE: AI = Adequate Intake, used when EAR could not be determined, indicated by a asterisk (*); n = sample size; ND = not determined. Details of these analyses are provided in Tables C-2A through C-2G (calcium and potassium) and Tables C-3A through C-3G (fiber) in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

^a Breast-fed infants and children were excluded from the analyses.

^b The AIs refer to children 1-3 years of age and children 4 years of age, respectively.

^c The AIs refer to women 14-18 years of age and 19-44 years of age, respectively.

^d The AIs refer to pregnant women and lactating women, respectively.

DATA SOURCE: Intake data are from 1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) (FSRG, 2000); data set does not include intake from dietary supplements (e.g., multivitamin and mineral preparations). All infants and young children were non-breastfed. AIs are from the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) reports (IOM, 1997, 2002a, 2004a). Intake distributions were calculated using C-SIDE (ISU, 1997).

Usual Food Energy Intakes

Both the mean and median reported usual intakes of food energy of WIC infants and children exceeded the comparable percentiles of the energy requirement distributions (Table 2-4). For WIC infants 0 through 3 months (excluding breast-fed infants), mean food energy intake (673 kcal/d) exceeded mean Estimated Energy Requirement (EER) (555 kcal/d) by 118 kilocalories per day, or by about 20 percent. For older WIC infants (ages 6-11 mo), mean energy intake was greater than the mean EER by 238 kilocalories per day or 30 percent. For WIC children, mean energy intakes exceeded mean EERs by 346 kilocalories per day for children one year of age and by 303 kilocalories per day for children 2 through 4 years of age. The large magnitude of these differences would imply larger body weight gains than have been observed among infants and children, suggesting *over-reporting* of food intakes for infants and children (see Discussion of Results below).

In contrast, reported intakes of food energy were less than the EER for pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women (Table 2-4). Mean reported food energy intake was 350 kilocalories per day less than the mean EER for pregnant and lactating women and 389 kilocalories per day less than the mean EER for non-breastfeeding postpartum women suggesting *under-reporting* of food intakes for these subgroups (see *Discussion of Results* below).

TABLE 2-4 Reported Usual Food Energy Intakes and Estimated Energy Requirements

Participant Category	n	Usual Energy Intakes (kcal/d)		Estimated Energy Requirement (kcal/d)	
		Median	Mean	Median EER	Mean EER
WIC Infants, 0-3.9 mo	152	635	673	559	555
WIC Infants, 4-5.9 mo	104	786	802	614	623
WIC Infants, 6-11.9 mo	275	970	992	740	754
WIC Children, 1-1.9 y	287	1,262	1,288	935	942
WIC Children, 2-4.9 y	872	1,553	1,585	1,285 ^a	1,282 ^a
Women, pregnant and lactating, 14-44 y	123	2,088	2,115	2,451 ^a	2,465 ^a
Women, non-breastfeeding postpartum, 14-44 y	105	1,754	1,774	2,148 ^a	2,163 ^a

Notes: EER = Estimated Energy Requirement; kcal = kilocalories; n = sample size. Details of these analyses are provided in Tables C-3A through C-3G in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

^a EER assumed low active Physical Activity Level (IOM, 2002a).

DATA SOURCES: Intake data were obtained from 1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) (FSRG, 2000). All infants and young children were non-breastfed. EERs were calculated according to the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) reports (IOM, 2002a). Intake distributions were calculated using C-SIDE (ISU, 1997).

Usual Intakes of Macronutrients and Added Sugars

Many WIC children have reported usual fat intakes outside the AMDR (Table 2-5). Interestingly, more WIC children were below the lower bound of the AMDR for total fat than were above the upper bound (21% below and 5% above for WIC children one year of age; 18 percent below and 10 percent above for WIC children 2 through 4 years of age). This suggests that excessive intake of total fat is not a concern in children. Saturated fat, however, is a nutrient of concern with regard to excessive intake; 91 percent of WIC children ages 2 through 4 years had saturated fat intakes above the recommended range of less than 10 percent of total food energy (Table 2-5). The estimate of the percentage of WIC children with intakes of added sugars exceeding 25 percent of food energy [the upper bound set in the DRI reports (IOM, 2002a)] was about 3 percent (Table 2-5). However, it is difficult to plan diets that provide recommended amounts of nutrients when added sugars provide such a high percentage of total calories (DHHS/USDA, 2004). (See also discussion of added sugars in the section “Food Priorities”).

Approximately 7 percent of pregnant and lactating women and 20 percent of non-breastfeeding postpartum women had intakes of added sugars greater than 25 percent of total food energy (Table 2-5). A substantial proportion of pregnant and lactating women had usual fat intakes outside the AMDR. Only a small proportion had usual fat intakes less than the lower bound of the AMDR (20-25% of food energy intakes), but almost a quarter had usual fat intakes exceeding the upper bound of the AMDR (35% of energy intakes) (Table 2-5). Saturated fat is a nutrient of concern with regard to excessive intake; 81 percent of pregnant and lactating women and 96 percent of non-breastfeeding postpartum women (Krauss et al., 1996) did not meet dietary guidance to limit saturated fat intake to less than 10 percent of total food energy intakes (AHA, 2004; DHHS/USDA, 2005).

TABLE 2-5 Percentage with Reported Usual Intakes of Macronutrients and Added Sugars Outside Dietary Guidance

Nutrient	Participant Category			
	WIC Children, 1-1.9 y (n=287)	WIC Children, 2-4.9 y (n=872)	Pregnant and Lactating Women, 14-44 y (n=123)	Non-Breastfeeding Postpartum Women, 14-44 y (n=105)
Protein				
<AMDR	<0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%	0.3%
>AMDR	1.5%	1.0%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Carbohydrate, total				
<AMDR	7.5%	2.0%	1.5%	4.8%
>AMDR	2.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Added Sugars				
>25% of total food energy	na	2.9%	7.3%	20.4%
Fat, total				
<AMDR	20.8%	18.1%	0.2%	<0.1%
>AMDR	5.5%	10.4%	24.5%	4.9%
Fat, saturated ^a				
>10% of total food energy	na	91.0%	80.9%	96.2%

NOTES: AMDR = Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range; EER = Estimated Energy Requirement; n = sample size; na = not applicable. Details of these analyses are provided in Table C-4 in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

^a The dietary guidance in this table for saturated fat is a part of *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005). The DRI guideline for saturated fat is to consume amounts as low as possible while consuming a nutritionally adequate diet (IOM, 2002a).

DATA SOURCES: Intake data were obtained from 1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) (FSRG, 2000). All young children were non-breastfeeding. Usual intake distributions were calculated using C-SIDE (ISU, 1997). AMDRs and dietary guidance for added sugars were obtained from the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) reports (IOM, 2002a) and the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005).

Excessive Intake Levels

In general, the risk of excessive nutrient intakes was low, less than 1 percent for most WIC subgroups (Tables 2-5 and 2-6). Some notable exceptions were:

- Intakes of sodium appeared excessive. More than 90 percent of WIC children 2 through 4 years and of pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women had usual sodium intakes above the UL. More than 60 percent of WIC children age one year had usual sodium intakes above the UL. It is noteworthy that the data set used for these analyses did not include dietary sodium added in the form of table salt.
- High proportions of formula-fed WIC infants and WIC children ages 1 through 4 years had estimated usual intakes of zinc and preformed vitamin A that exceeded the UL. Almost 90 percent of formula-fed WIC infants and more than half of WIC children had usual zinc intakes above the UL. About 38 percent of formula-fed WIC infants 0 through 3 months and even higher percentages of formula-fed older WIC infants had usual preformed vitamin A intakes above the UL. High percentages of WIC children also had usual intakes of preformed vitamin A above the UL. The values for preformed vitamin A in Table 2-6 are likely *underestimates* since the data set for these analyses did not include intake from dietary supplements.
- Sizeable proportions of subgroups has saturated fat intakes above the dietary guidance to consume less than 10 percent of total food energy as saturated fat: 91 percent of WIC children ages 2 through 4 years; 81 percent of pregnant and lactating women; and 96 percent of non-breastfeeding postpartum women. About one-third of pregnant and lactating women had usual cholesterol intakes that exceeded the recommended limit of 300 milligrams per day.

TABLE 2-6 Percentage with Reported Usual Intakes Above the Tolerable Upper Intake Level and Dietary Guidance

	WIC Infants, Formula-Fed			WIC Children		Women, 14-44 y	
	0-3.9 mo	4-5.9 mo	6-11.9 mo	1-1.9 y	2-4.9 y	Pregnant and Lactating	Non-Breastfeeding Postpartum
	(n=152)	(n=104)	(n=275)	(n=287)	(n=872)	(n=123)	(n=105)
Calcium (mg/d)							
UL	ND	ND	ND	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
%>UL	—	—	—	0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Iron (mg/d)							
UL	40	40	40	40	40	45	45
%>UL	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	<0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%
Zinc (mg/d)							
UL	4	4	5	7	7 / 12 ^a	34 / 40 ^c	34 / 40 ^c
%>UL	86.0%	96.8%	87.6%	55.7%	58.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Selenium (mcg/d)							
UL	45	45	60	90	90 / 150 ^a	400	400
%>UL	0.3%	<0.1%	5.1%	4.0%	9.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Phosphorus (mg/d)							
UL	ND	ND	ND	3,000	3,000	3,500 / 4,000 ^b	4,000
%>UL	—	—	—	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Vitamin A (mcg/d)							
UL	600	600	600	600	600 / 900 ^a	2,800 / 3,000 ^c	2,800 / 3,000 ^c
%>UL	38.3%	56.3%	42.7%	25.0%	16.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Vitamin C (mg/d)							
UL	ND	ND	ND	400	400 / 650 ^a	1,800 / 2,000 ^c	1,800 / 2,000 ^c
%>UL	—	—	—	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Vitamin B ₆ (mg/d)							
UL	ND	ND	ND	30	30 / 40 ^a	80 / 100 ^c	80 / 100 ^c
%>UL	—	—	—	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Sodium (mg/d)							
UL	ND	ND	ND	1,500	1,500 / 1,900 ^a	2,300	2,300
%>UL	—	—	—	63.5%	92.8%	97.2%	90.7%
Cholesterol (mg/d)							
Guidance	ND	ND	ND	ND	<300	<300	<300
%>Guidance	—	—	—	—	12.2%	32.2%	8.1%

NOTES: n = sample size; ND = not determined, UL not determined due to lack of data of adverse effects; UL = Tolerable Upper Intake Level. Details of these analyses are provided in Tables C-2A through C-2G (micronutrients and sodium) and Tables C-3A through C-3G (cholesterol) in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*.

^a UL for children 2-3.9 years / children 4-4.9 years.

^b UL for pregnant women 14-44 years / lactating women 14-44 years.

^c UL for women 14-18 years / women 19-44 years.

DATA SOURCES: Intake data were obtained from 1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) (FSRG, 2000); data set does not include intake from dietary supplements (e.g., multivitamin and mineral preparations) or sodium intake from table salt. All infants and young children were non-breastfed. The ULs were obtained from IOM (1997, 1998, 2000b, 2001, 2002a, 2004a). Intake distributions were calculated using C-SIDE (ISU, 1997). Dietary guidance for cholesterol is from the American Heart Association (AHA, 2004) and the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005).

Discussion of Results

The results above provide a comprehensive analysis of the nutrient adequacy of the diets of WIC subgroups, focusing on the prevalence of inadequate nutrient intake, risk of excessive intake, and dietary imbalances in macronutrient intake. The results indicate: inadequate intakes of a number of micronutrients, particularly vitamin E and magnesium; reported food energy intakes that differ from EERs; excessive intake of saturated fat (expressed as a percentage of total food energy); low intakes of calcium, potassium, and fiber; excessive intakes of sodium; and, for some groups, potentially excessive intakes of zinc and preformed vitamin A. WIC infants and children had diets that are more nutritionally adequate than adolescent and adult women (pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum).

Data Limitations

In interpreting these results, several analytic issues should be noted. First, the dietary data used in the analysis [1994-1996 and 1998 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII)] do not include nutrients from dietary supplements and thus may *overestimate* the true prevalence of inadequacy and *underestimate* the prevalence of excessive intake levels. Second, the differences between mean EER and mean food energy intakes for the women suggest that some women were *underreporting* intakes. If food energy intakes were less than actual energy expenditures for specific subgroups, then individuals could not maintain their body weight, and these subgroups would then experience weight loss. Given the increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity, however, underreporting of food intakes is the likely explanation for the difference between mean EER and mean food energy intakes.

Given the likely underreporting of food energy intakes by adolescents and adults in general (Mertz et al., 1991; Johansson et al., 1998; Schoeller, 2002), an important question is the extent to which the prevalence of inadequacy for micronutrients was *overestimated* in these analyses for adolescent and adult women in the WIC population. The answer depends on the extent of underreporting and the correlation between food energy and micronutrient intakes. Nonetheless, given the very high prevalence of inadequacy for some micronutrients—vitamin E and magnesium in particular—and the low intakes of calcium, it is unlikely that underreporting of food intakes could explain fully the apparent inadequacies in the intakes of these nutrients.

For WIC children, mean food energy intakes were considerably larger than mean EER for low-income children 1 through 4 years of age. Although the increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity among children is consistent with an excess of food energy intakes over requirements, the magnitude of the difference between mean intake and mean EER suggests that parents or caregivers over-reported food intakes of children. To the extent that caregivers over-report the food intakes of children (Devaney et al., 2004), the rates of inadequate nutrient intakes in this report are *underestimates*.

Estimates of Requirements

Although the committee used the DRIs as nutrient standards when redesigning the WIC packages, we recognized that it would not be possible for a supplemental food package to raise intakes of all priority nutrients to a level that would reduce the prevalence of inadequacy to a very low percentage. This was particularly true for nutrients, such as vitamin E, for which the prevalence of inadequacy was identified as being very high.

Vitamin E—Estimates of dietary intakes of vitamin E were inadequate for large proportions of the population in the data sample, with the prevalence of inadequacy ranging from about 50 percent among children to more than 90 percent among women. Other recent studies also reported inadequate dietary intakes of vitamin E in young children (Devaney et al., 2004), school age children (Suitor and Gleason, 2002), adolescents (Suitor and Gleason, 2002), and adults (Maras et al., 2004). Vitamin E intakes were inadequate even when dietary supplements were included in the analysis (Devaney et al., 2004). Although clinical vitamin E deficiency is rare, low dietary intake of vitamin E may increase the long-term risk of cardiovascular disease (Knekt et al., 1994; Kushi et al., 1996; Iannuzzi et al., 2002; Ford et al., 2003). The committee was aware that the current vitamin E requirements are considered high by some. Nonetheless, the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee accepted the DRIs for vitamin E (DHHS/USDA, 2004); the *Dietary Guidelines* state that vitamin E may be a nutrient of concern because of low intake (DHHS/USDA, 2005); and federal nutrition assistance programs such as WIC are required to follow the *Dietary Guidelines* recommendations (Public Law No. 101-445, Section 301, U.S. Congress, 1990). Therefore, vitamin E was considered a priority nutrient for WIC women and children.

Other nutrients also have requirement estimates that are difficult to achieve on a population level (for example, magnesium requirements for adults, fiber AIs for children, and potassium AIs for children and women). If functional consequences of the reported low intakes of such nutrients are not observed, further evaluation of these requirement estimates may be appropriate.

Estimates of Upper Levels

The committee recognized that it would not be feasible to revise the food packages in ways that would substantially reduce the prevalence of excessive intakes for all nutrients with a UL. The zinc and vitamin A ULs for infants and children are particularly problematic because high proportions of the population exceed these ULs. If adverse effects of these reported high intakes are not observed, further evaluation of these ULs may be appropriate in future revisions of the DRIs.

Zinc—Substantial proportions of non-breastfed WIC infants and of WIC children had estimated usual intakes above the UL for zinc, indicating a possible risk of adverse effects. Zinc intakes above the UL have been observed in other analyses (Arsenault and Brown, 2003). The method used to set the ULs for zinc resulted in relatively narrow margins between the UL and the RDA or AI; the ULs are 1.7 to 2.0 times the AI or RDA for infants and 2.3-2.4 times the RDAs for children (IOM, 2001).² There has been no evidence of adverse effects from ingestion of zinc as naturally occurring in food (IOM, 2001; Hotz and Brown, 2004). However, zinc is added to infant formula and also is used as a fortificant in some foods that are commonly consumed by children (e.g., breakfast cereal). Further study is needed of the contribution of the zinc in such food products to possible over-consumption of zinc.

² For infants the AI is 2 mg zinc per day for ages 0 through 5 months, and the RDA is 3 mg zinc per day for ages 6 through 11 months; the ULs are 4 and 5 mg zinc per day for ages 0 through 5 months and 6 through 11 months, respectively (IOM, 2001). For children the RDAs are 3 and 5 mg zinc per day for ages 1 through 3 years and 4 years, respectively; the ULs are 7 and 12 mg zinc per day for ages 1 through 3 years and 4 years, respectively (IOM, 2001).

Vitamin A—Additionally, substantial proportions of non-breastfed WIC infants and of WIC children had estimated usual intakes above the UL for preformed vitamin A, indicating a possible risk of adverse effects. The method used to set the ULs for retinol resulted in relatively narrow margins between the UL and the RDA or AI for vitamin A; the ULs are 1.2 to 1.5 times the AIs for infants and 2.0-2.3 times the RDAs for children (IOM, 2001).³ Although certain animal-derived food sources of preformed vitamin A can contribute to hypervitaminosis A, toxicity is rare without a supplemental source of retinol. Preformed vitamin A is used in infant formula and is also used as a fortificant in some foods that are commonly consumed by children (e.g., fortified milk products and breakfast cereals). Further study is needed of the contribution of the preformed vitamin A in such food products to possible over-consumption of vitamin A.

Priority Nutrients

While the discussion and caveats above suggest caution in interpreting the results presented in this report, concerns persist about dietary inadequacies and excesses. Based on the detailed analyses results, the following nutrients are considered high priority.

- *WIC infants under one year of age, non-breastfed*—No nutrients were identified with a high risk of inadequacy. Priority nutrients related to risk of excessive intakes in non-breastfed infants are zinc, preformed vitamin A, and food energy.
- *Breast-fed infants 6 through 11 months*—Priority nutrients identified as lacking in the diets of the breast-fed infants six months and older are iron and zinc.
- *WIC children 1 through 4 years of age*—Priority nutrients identified as lacking in the diets of young children are vitamin E, fiber, and potassium. Nutrients that may be excessive in the diets of young children are zinc, preformed vitamin A, sodium, food energy, and saturated fat.
- *Pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women*—Priority nutrients identified as lacking are calcium, magnesium, vitamin E, potassium, and fiber. Nutrients with more moderate, but still high, levels of inadequacy are vitamins A, C, and B₆, and folate. Nutrients with lower levels of inadequacy are iron, zinc, thiamin, niacin, and protein. Sodium intakes and saturated fat intakes as a percentage of food energy intakes are excessive in the diets of pregnant, lactating, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women.

NUTRITION-RELATED HEALTH PRIORITIES

In addition to analyses of nutrient adequacy, a comprehensive examination of nutrition priorities needs to consider nutrition-related health risks. For this analysis of nutrition-related health risks, the committee reviewed epidemiological evidence on body weight status, micronutrients of special concern during reproduction and early childhood, food allergies, and selected environmental risks to the health of women, infants, and children.

³ For infants the AIs are equivalent to 400 and 500 mcg retinol per day for ages 0 through 5 months and 6 through 11 months, respectively; the UL is 600 mcg retinol per day for all infants (IOM, 2001). For children the RDAs are equivalent to 300 and 400 mcg retinol per day for ages 1 through 3 years and 4 years, respectively; the ULs are 600 and 900 mcg retinol per day for ages 1 through 3 years and 4 years, respectively (IOM, 2001).

Overweight and Obesity

Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System document a substantial increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity among children and among women of reproductive age (Kuczmarski et al., 1994; Ogden et al., 2002; Flegal et al., 2002). Among non-pregnant women 20 to 39 years of age, 28 percent are obese (Flegal et al., 2002), and overweight and obesity are more common among most minority and low-income groups (Hedley et al., 2004). Among children 6 to 11 years of age, the prevalence of overweight increased from 4 percent in 1965 to 15 percent in 1999-2000 (Ogden et al., 2002). Among children 2 through 5 years in 1999-2000, 10 percent were overweight (Ogden et al., 2002).

The increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity suggests the need to monitor energy intakes and energy expenditure (Koplan and Dietz, 1999; IOM, 2002a).

Iron-Deficiency Anemia

Recent data from NHANES suggest that, despite declines in the prevalence of iron deficiency, this deficiency remains a nutrition-related health risk for both children and women of reproductive age. Additionally, reduction of iron deficiency is a goal of Healthy People 2010 (DHHS, 2000a). Although the prevalence of inadequacy of iron intake by WIC subgroups was lower than that for most nutrients examined (see previous section), a large body of literature suggests that WIC foods contribute to the adequacy of iron intake among low-income women, infants, and children (Yip et al., 1987; Rush et al., 1988a, 1988b; Batten et al., 1990; Rose et al., 1998; Pehrsson et al., 2001; Sherry et al., 2001; Siega-Riz et al., 2004). Because of considerable evidence on the role of the WIC program in reducing iron-deficiency anemia, as well as the important role that iron status plays in child growth and cognitive development, iron remains a priority nutrient, both in terms of the need to increase intakes in some subgroups (e.g., older infants fully breast-fed) and in terms of the importance of maintaining adequate intakes in other subgroups (e.g., infants fed iron-fortified formula).

Folate and Birth Defects

Well-designed studies have documented the relationship between low maternal folate stores and birth defects such as the neural tube defects of spina bifida and anencephaly (Daly et al., 1995). Randomized controlled clinical trials have shown a protective effect of folic acid in the periconceptional stage (MRC Vitamin Study Research Group, 1991; Czeizel and Dudas, 1992; Czeizel et al., 1994). In response to this information enriched grain products are required to be fortified with folic acid. Despite the fortification of grain products and a resulting decline in the prevalence of neural tube defects over the last decade (Honein et al., 2001; Mathews et al., 2002; Williams et al., 2002; CDC, 2004e), disparities in folate intake persist (CDC, 2004e); and many women are unaware of the connection between folate intake and birth outcomes (March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, 2004). Only 40 percent of women of childbearing age report taking a multivitamin containing folic acid on a regular basis (CDC, 2004c; March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, 2004). Despite numerous public health messages targeted to women of reproductive age, a low percentage of women in this age group use a multivitamin supplement or other measures that may contribute to optimal folate status (March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, 2003, 2004).

Other Nutrient-Related Health Risks

The committee identified several other nutrition-related health risks and outcomes in its review of epidemiological evidence.

- *Vitamin D and bone health*—Recent evidence suggests that vitamin D deficiency may be reemerging as a public health concern, especially for population subgroups in regions with seasonal variation in exposure to sunlight (Kreiter et al., 2000). Despite some controversy about the actual prevalence and public health significance of vitamin D deficiency,⁴ a calcium- and vitamin D-rich diet is important during periods of peak bone mass accretion (Raisz, 1999; Curran and Barness, 2000; Branca and Vatuena, 2001; New, 2001; Calvo and Whiting, 2003). The *Dietary Guidelines* note the importance of dietary sources of vitamin D for the elderly, persons with dark skin, and those with insufficient exposure to UVB radiation (DHHS/USDA, 2005). Guidelines from the American Academy of Pediatrics note the importance of vitamin D supplementation of breast-fed infants (AAP, 2005).
- *Zinc and breast-fed infants 6 through 11 months*—Chemical analyses of breast milk at various stages of lactation indicate that at 6 through 11 months postpartum, the zinc (and iron) content of breast milk alone is not sufficient for older infants (Krebs, 2000; Dewey, 2001; Krebs and Westcott, 2002). Thus, the content and bioavailability of zinc (and iron) in complementary foods become very important for fully breast-fed infants.
- *Calcium intake and lead exposure*—Studies of calcium intakes and exposure to lead suggest that adequate calcium intake has an added benefit of decreasing blood lead levels in pregnant and lactating women (Hertz-Picciotto et al., 2000; Hernandez-Avila et al., 2003).
- *Dioxins*—Dioxins are low-level environmental contaminants, but their presence in animal feed, food and water resources for animals in the wild (e.g., fish), and the human food supply is widespread. Because dioxins have a variety of potential toxic effects, including developmental effects on the fetus and infant, it is prudent to minimize their exposure whenever possible (ATSDR, 1999a). Almost all current human exposure occurs through food, and the large majority of that through consumption of fat from animal sources (IOM, 2003b). A reduction in the consumption of fat from animal sources will reduce exposure to these toxicants.
- *Methylmercury*—Consumption of fish or shellfish is an important part of the diet of women and young children (NRC, 1989b). However, almost all fish and shellfish contain some methylmercury, an environmental contaminant that is hazardous to the fetus and to the nervous system of young children at excessive

⁴ There is recent evidence that vitamin D intakes are inadequate for adolescent and adult women of reproductive age (Moore et al., 2004). However, vitamin D intakes appeared adequate for children ages 1 to 8 years (Moore et al., 2004), indicating that vitamin D intakes are likely to be adequate among children in these age groups on a population basis. Nevertheless, vitamin D deficiency has been reported in population subgroups or the whole population in regions with seasonal variation in exposure to sunlight (Daaboul et al., 1997; Lawson and Thomas, 1999; Lawson et al., 1999; Kreiter et al., 2000; Dawodu et al., 2003). Thus, whether inadequate intakes of vitamin D are a public health concern remains controversial.

exposures (ATSDR, 1999b; CFSAN, 2001; EPA/FDA, 2004; CDC, 2004f). Certain types of fish and shellfish contain high levels of methylmercury. The FDA and EPA advise “women who may become pregnant, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and young children to avoid some types of fish and eat fish and shellfish that are lower in mercury” (EPA/FDA, 2004).

Summary of Nutrition-Related Health Priorities

The review of nutrition-related health risks indicates several nutrient and food priorities for all WIC subgroups—obesity, poor iron status, and contamination of food with dioxin and methylmercury. Low folate intake is a concern for all women during their reproductive years because of its importance in preventing neural tube defects. Insufficient calcium intake for pregnant and breastfeeding women may be associated with potential lead toxicity for the fetus and infant. Low intake of vitamin D is a potential concern for women of reproductive age. Inadequate zinc intake is a concern for breast-fed infants 6 through 11 months of age. These nutrition-related health risks are summarized in Table 2-7.

TABLE 2-7 Summary of Nutrition-Related Health Risks

Nutrient/Food Component	Health Concern	WIC Subgroup
Vitamin D	Low intake of vitamin D; poor bone health	All women Fully breast-fed infants, 6-11.9 mo
Folate	Low intake of folate; birth defects persist	All women
Calcium	Low intake of calcium; lead exposure persists	Pregnant and lactating women
Iron	Iron-deficiency anemia persists	Women, infants, and children
Zinc	Low amount of zinc in breast milk after 6 mo postpartum	Fully breast-fed infants, 6-11.9 mo
Food energy	Comorbidities of obesity	Women, infants, and children
Dioxins	Developmental effects	Women, infants, and children
Methylmercury	Adverse effects on nervous system	Women, infants, and children

FOOD GROUP PRIORITIES

To determine whether specific foods or types of food should receive priority in the re-design of WIC food packages, the committee reviewed information about dietary guidance, amounts of foods consumed by groups that potentially are eligible for the WIC program, and the amounts of foods in current WIC food packages. The assessment gave heavy weight to the federal requirement that the WIC program promote the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* in carrying out its program (Public Law No. 101-445, U.S. Congress, 1990). To do this, the committee used the newly released the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005) as the source of dietary guidance for children ages two years and older and widely accepted dietary guidance from professional groups for children under two years of age. This section summarizes the results of the committee's assessment.

Low-Income Children Ages Two Through Four Years and Women

Using data from Pyramid Serving Data, (FSRG, 1999), Table 2-8 shows mean numbers of servings of foods from five basic food groups and for selected food subgroups. It also gives the mean number of teaspoons of added sugars consumed. To allow comparison of the means with the newly released dietary guidance, Table 2-8 also shows the daily amount specified in the revised USDA food pattern for 1,000 to 1,600 kilocalories (which covers the energy range for most young children), and the daily amount for the 2,000 kilocalories food pattern (which would meet the needs of many of the women served by the WIC program). The income level used—under 131 percent of the federal poverty level—is the level publicly available that is most representative of the WIC population (FSRG, 1999). Results are very similar to those for individuals of all incomes (FSRG, 1999).

TABLE 2-8 Mean Numbers of Servings from Five Basic Food Groups with Selected Subgroups and Mean Teaspoons of Added Sugars Consumed by Selected Age Groups, Income Under 131 Percent of Federal Poverty Level

Food Group and Food Subgroups	Amount in Revised USDA 1,000-1,600 Kcal Pattern (daily or weekly)	Mean Number of Servings ^a Consumed Daily by Children		Amount in Revised USDA 2,000 Kcal Pattern (daily or weekly)	Mean Number of Servings ^a Consumed Daily by Women	
		Males, 2-5 y	Females, 2-5 y		12-19 y	20-39 y
Grains, total	3-6 oz equiv/d ^b	6.3	6.0	6 oz equiv/d ^b	6.3	5.4
Whole grain	3 oz equiv/d ^c	0.8	0.8	3 oz equiv/d ^c	0.9	0.8
Vegetables, total	2-4/d	2.3	2.3	5/d	2.8	2.8
Dark green leafy	2-4/wk	†	0.1	6/wk	0.1	0.1
Deep yellow	1-3/wk	0.1	0.1	4/wk	0.1	0.1
Dry beans/peas, cooked	1-5/wk	0.2	0.2	6/wk	0.2	0.2
White potatoes	3-5/wk	1.0	1.0	6/wk	1.2	0.7
Other starchy vegetables		0.2	0.2		0.1	0.2
Tomatoes		0.4	0.3		0.5	0.4
Other vegetables	8-11/wk	0.4	0.4	~2/d	0.7	1.0
Fruits, total	2-3/d	1.9	1.8	4/d	1.1	1.2
Citrus, melons, berries		0.7	0.8		0.6	0.6
Dairy, total ^d	2/d	1.8	1.8	3/d	1.4	1.1
Milk		1.5	1.5		0.9	0.7
Yogurt		†	†		†	†
Cheese		0.3	0.3		0.4	0.4
Meat and Alternatives ^e	2-5 oz equiv/d ^f	3.2 ‡	3.0 ‡	5.5 oz equiv/d ^f	4.3	4.3
Meat		1.1	1.1		1.9	1.7
Poultry		0.8	0.7		0.9	1.1
Fish		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.4
Organ meat		†*	†*		†*	†*
Frankfurter/lunch meat		0.7	0.6		0.8	0.6
Eggs		0.4	0.3		0.4	0.4
Soybean products		†*	†*		†*	†*
Nuts and seeds		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
Added Sugars	4-5 tsp/d ^g	13.9	14.0	10-12 tsp/d ^g	22.6	18.7

NOTES FOR TABLE 2-8: † = value less than 0.05 but greater than 0; ‡ = recommended minimum number of servings is different for specific subgroups; * = statistical reliability is reduced due to small cell size; kcal = kilocalories; oz equiv = ounce equivalents; tsp = teaspoon.

^a Servings from each food group: fruits and vegetables, 1/2 cup or equivalent; grains, 1 oz dry or 1/2 cup cooked; dairy, 1 cup milk or equivalent; meat and meat alternatives, equivalent to 1 oz of lean meat.

^b For the grain food group a 1 oz equiv is equal to: 1 slice of bread; 1 cup dry cereal; or 1/2 cup cooked rice, pasta, or cereal (USDA/DHHS, 1992).

^c Three whole grain one ounce-equivalents per day is the minimum amount specified by the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee regardless of the total number of servings of grain (DHHS/USDA, 2004). The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* specifies a minimum of 3 whole grain one ounce-equivalents per day (DHHS/USDA, 2005); a general recommendation is also provided that at least half the total grain servings should be whole grain (DHHS/USDA, 2005). The revised USDA food patterns specify that half the total number of servings of grain be whole grain.

^d Intakes include small amounts of miscellaneous dairy products, such as whey and nonfat sour cream, that are not included in the subgroups milk, yogurt, and cheese.

^e Intakes exclude dry beans and peas (i.e., legumes) because they were tabulated as vegetables. Dry beans and peas may be counted either as vegetables or in the meat group, but not both.

^f For the meat and bean food group a 1 oz equiv is equal to: 1 oz of cooked lean meats, poultry, or fish; 1 egg; 1/4 cup cooked dry beans; or 1 tablespoon of peanut butter (DHHS/USDA, 2004, 2005).

^g Example of how remaining (discretionary) calories might be distributed if a person consumes recommended amounts of foods in their fat-reduced, no added sugars forms.

DATA SOURCES: Intake data were obtained from 1994-1996 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) and are 2-day average intakes based on daily intakes (FSRG, 1999). Available sample size information may be found in the "Appendix A table" of this online report (FSRG, 1999). Daily amounts in revised USDA patterns were obtained from "Appendix A-2" of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005, pg. 53).

Children Ages 2 through 4 Years

The biggest shortfalls in reported intake were for food subgroups rather than major food groups, especially for whole grains and dark green leafy vegetables. Mean intakes of dark green leafy vegetables, deep yellow vegetables, and legumes were very low compared with the revised USDA pattern. These subgroups are rich in a number of the nutrients of concern identified above. Similarly, whole grains are a better source of fiber and certain other nutrients than are refined grains, but mean intake of whole grains was less than one serving in a day.

The *Dietary Guidelines* (DHHS/USDA, 2005) set no specific limits on added sugars but urge that intake be limited as needed to allow for the intake of essential nutrients without exceeding energy needs. The revised USDA food patterns specify teaspoons of sugar only as an example. Added sugars may improve the perceived palatability of some food; and, in some cases, added sugars may lead to increased intake of foods (e.g., milk, breakfast cereal) that are excellent nutrient sources (Frary et al., 2004). However, the mean amount of added sugars consumed (about 1/3 cup) provides no essential nutrients while providing about 240 kilocalories. Based on this information, the committee determined that added sugars should be limited; but, as shown in Table 4-3 (Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*), it allows selected foods to contain small specified amounts of added sugars.

Women in the Childbearing Years

Among women, mean intake of whole grains was much lower than the three one ounce-equivalents recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines* (DHHS/USDA, 2005) (see Table 2-8). Intakes of dark green leafy vegetables, deep yellow vegetables, and cooked dry beans and peas were much lower than the amounts specified in the revised USDA pattern. Reported intakes from the dairy group also were much lower than the newly recommended three servings per day.

Mean intake of added sugars by the teens (20 teaspoons) was somewhat greater than that by the women (17 teaspoons). Added sugars would provide about 320 and 270 kilocalories per day, respectively—more than is easily compatible with meeting recommended nutrient intakes without exceeding energy needs.

Summary for Children Ages 2 through 4 Years and Women in the Childbearing Years

Examining the data in the light of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005), the following concerns have been identified.

- *Children*—Intakes tend to be low in whole grains and in dark green leafy vegetables, deep yellow vegetables, cooked dry beans and peas rather than vegetables in general.
- *Women*—Intakes tend to be low in whole grains, dark green leafy vegetables, deep yellow vegetables, cooked dry beans and peas, and fruit and milk groups.
- *Overall*—Intakes of whole grains, vegetable subgroups excluding potatoes and other starchy vegetables, fruits, milk and milk products, and meats are all lower than recommended on average. Data are not available on the extent to which fruit juice intake exceeds recommendations.

TABLE 2-9 Dietary Guidance for Infants and Children Under the Age of Two Years

<i>Breastfeeding</i>	Source
Breastfeeding is the preferred method of infant feeding because of the nutritional value and health benefits of human milk.	AAP, 2004, 2005
Encourage breastfeeding with exclusion of other foods until infants are around 6 months of age. ^a	AAP, 2005; WHO, 2002
Continue breastfeeding for first year of life.	AAP, 2004, 2005
Continue breastfeeding into second year of life if mutually desired by the mother and child.	AAP, 1997, 2001b; 2004, 2005; Kleinman, 2000
<i>Formula Feeding</i>	Source
For infants who are not currently breastfeeding, use infant formula throughout the first year of life.	Kleinman, 2000; AAP, 2004, 2005
Infant formula used during the first year of life should be iron-fortified.	AAP, 1999; 2001b; 2004, 2005
Infants with specific medical conditions may require medical formula and this should be readily available through projects such as the WIC program.	AAP, 2001b
<i>Feeding Other Foods to Infants and Young Children</i>	Source
Introduce semisolid complementary foods gradually beginning around 6 months of age. ^a	Kleinman, 2000; WHO, 2001b, 2002; AAP, 2005
Introduce single-ingredient complementary foods, one at a time for a several day trial.	AAP, 2004
Introduce a variety of semisolid complementary foods throughout ages 6-12 mo.	WHO, 2001b
Encourage consumption of iron-rich complementary foods during ages 6-12 mo.	AAP, 2001a, 2004, 2005
Avoid introducing fruit juice before 6 mo of age.	Kleinman, 2000; AAP, 2001a, 2004
Limit intake of fruit juice to 4-6 fl oz/d for children ages 1-6 y.	Kleinman, 2000; AAP, 2001a; 2004, 2005
Encourage children to eat whole fruits to meet their recommended daily fruit intake.	AAP, 2001a, 2004
Delay the introduction of cow's milk until the second year of life.	AAP, 1992b, 2004, 2005
Cow's milk fed during the second year of life should be whole milk.	AAP, 1992a, 1998
<i>Developing Healthy Eating Patterns</i>	Source
Provide children with repeated exposure to new foods to optimize acceptance and encourage development of eating habits that promote selection of a varied diet.	ADA, 1999c, 2004
Prepare complementary foods without added sugars or salt (i.e., sodium).	AAP, 2004
Promote healthy eating early in life.	ADA, 1999c, 2004
<i>Promoting Food Safety</i>	Source
Avoid feeding hard, small, particulate foods up to age 2-3 y to reduce risk of choking.	Kleinman, 2000; AAP, 2004

^a There is acknowledged disagreement among experts on the subject of timing of introduction of complementary foods (AAP, 2004; AAP, 2005). Many organizations that support maternal and child health currently recommend exclusive breastfeeding (i.e., feeding of no food or beverages other than breast milk with the exception of medications and vitamin or mineral supplements) for the first six months of life (AAP, 1997; UNICEF, 1999; ACOG, 2000; AAFP, 2005; WHO, 2001c). The rationale for the recommendation to encourage breastfeeding with exclusion of other foods until infants are around 6

months of age is summarized in the following quotes from the most recent policy statement from the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 2005).

- “Exclusive breastfeeding is sufficient to support optimal growth and development for approximately the first 6 months of life and provides continuing protection against diarrhea and respiratory tract infection.” “There is a difference of opinion among AAP experts on this matter. The Section on Breastfeeding acknowledges that the Committee on Nutrition supports introduction of complementary foods between 4 and 6 months of age when safe and nutritious complementary foods are available.”
- Regarding exclusive breastfeeding of infants—“Complementary foods rich in iron should be introduced gradually beginning around 6 months of age.”
- Regarding exclusive breastfeeding of infants—“Introduction of complementary feedings before 6 months of age generally does not increase total caloric intake or rate of growth and only substitutes foods that lack the protective components of human milk.”

DATA SOURCES: Dietary guidance is from: the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 1992a, 1992b, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001a, 2001b, 2004, 2005; Kleinman, 2000); the American Dietetic Association (ADA, 1999c, 2004); and the World Health Organization (WHO, 2001b, 2002).

Low-Income Children Less Than Two Years of Age

To identify food-related priorities for infants and children younger than two years of age, the committee obtained descriptive information about their food intakes and examined the data in relation to objectives in *Healthy People 2010* (DHHS, 2000a, 2000b) and to widely accepted dietary guidance from the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Dietetic Association, and other selected sources (see Table 2-9).

In 2002, reported breastfeeding rates for WIC participants were about 60 percent in the first week postpartum and 22 to 26 percent at six months (Abbott Laboratories, 2003; Li et al., 2005). These rates are substantially lower than the *Healthy People 2010* (DHHS, 2000b) objectives of 75 percent in the early postpartum period and 50 percent at six months.⁵ Furthermore, rates for WIC participants are about 20 percentage points lower than the rates for non-WIC infants (Abbott Laboratories, 2003; Li et al., 2005).

Much of the guidance related to feeding infants and young children addresses when to introduce foods of different types and feeding a varied, healthful diet to toddlers (see Table 2-9). A study of WIC participants (Bayder et al., 1997) and the Feeding Infants and Toddler Study found that many infants are introduced to foods earlier than recommended. For example, almost 30 percent of infants were fed complementary foods before age four months (Briefel et al., 2004a), and almost 25 percent of infants ages 9 through 11 months were fed cow’s milk (Bayder et al., 1997; Briefel et al., 2004a). Fruit juice intake exceeded recommendations for about 60 percent of the children (Skinner et al., 2004), and non-juice fruit and vegetable consumption was low, with approximately 30 percent of infants and toddlers consuming no fruits or vegetables (Fox et al., 2004). The most common vegetable consumed by toddlers 15 months and older was fried potatoes (Fox et al., 2004). Most caregivers in the Feeding Infants and Toddlers Study reported offering a new food to infants or toddlers no more than 3 to 5 times before deciding that their infant or toddler disliked it (Carruth et al., 2004), whereas research suggests 8 to 15 exposures may be necessary for acceptance (Sullivan and Birch, 1994; Birch and Fisher, 1995).

⁵ *Healthy People 2010* includes the breastfeeding objective of 25 percent of mothers breastfeeding at 12 months postpartum (DHHS, 2000b).

Summary for Infants and Children Younger than 2 Years of Age

Examining the data in the light of *Healthy People 2010* (DHHS, 2000a, 2000b)⁶ and dietary guidance from professional groups (see Table 2-9), the committee identified the following concerns:

- Breastfeeding rates are below the nation-wide objectives. This affects the health both of mothers and infants.
- For many infants, complementary foods and beverages (juice and cow's milk) are introduced earlier than recommended.
- For many infants and toddlers, fruit juice intake substantially exceeds recommendations.
- Most older infants and young toddlers have limited exposure to different fruits and vegetables.

SUMMARY OF NUTRIENT AND FOOD GROUP PRIORITIES

Based on the information presented above and documented in greater detail in Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*, the committee developed the following list of nutrient and food priorities (Table 2-10). Additional key points about food choices are the following:

- The dietary practices of most concern for the infants and toddlers less than two years of age include the short duration of breastfeeding, excessive consumption of fruit juice, early introduction of solid food and cow's milk, low consumption of fruits (other than juice) and vegetables, and infrequent exposure to new foods.
- Examination of foods in current WIC packages shows that there is room for improvement to become more consistent with dietary guidance.

⁶ The *Rural Healthy People 2010* project of the Southwest Rural Health Research Center, System Health Science Center, has not identified breastfeeding goals that are different from the *Healthy People 2010* goals (SRHRC, 2004).

TABLE 2-10 Nutrient and Food Group Priorities for Revision of the WIC Food Packages

Participant Category	Nutrients of Concern with Regard to Inadequate Intake	Priority Food Groups	Nutrients of Concern with Regard to Excessive Intake	Nutrients and Ingredients to Limit in the Diet
Infants, less than 1 y, non-breastfed	No need identified to increase particular nutrients; maintain iron intakes and continue to provide a balanced set of essential nutrients ^a	na	Decrease intakes of: Zinc, Vitamin A, preformed, ^b and Food energy	
Infants, 6-11.9 mo, breast-fed	Increase intakes of: Iron and Zinc	na		
Children, 12-23.9 mo	Increase intakes of: Iron, Potassium, Vitamin E, and Fiber	Increase intakes of a <i>variety of non-starchy vegetables</i> .	Decrease intakes of: Zinc, Vitamin A, preformed, ^b and Food energy	
Children, 2-4.9 y	Increase intakes of: Iron, Potassium, Vitamin E, and Fiber	Increase intakes of <i>whole grains</i> , and a <i>variety of non-starchy vegetables</i> .	Decrease intakes of: Zinc, Sodium , Vitamin A, preformed, ^b and Food energy	Limit intakes of: Saturated fat, Cholesterol, and Added sugars
Adolescent and adult women of reproductive age	<i>Give highest priority to increasing intakes of:</i> Calcium, Iron, Magnesium, Potassium, Vitamin E, and Fiber <i>Also try to increase intakes of:</i> Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin B ₆ , and Folate	Increase intakes of <i>whole grains</i> , a <i>variety of non-starchy vegetables, fruit</i> , and <i>fat-reduced milk products</i> .	Decrease intakes of: Sodium, Food energy, and Total fat	Limit intakes of: Saturated fat, Cholesterol, <i>Trans</i> fatty acids, ^c and Added sugars

NOTE: na = not applicable; UL = Tolerable Upper Intake Level.

^a Iron intakes are apparently adequate for non-breastfed infants, probably due in part to provision of iron-fortified formula in the current WIC food packages. The committee recommends that the WIC program continue to provide iron-fortified formula to prevent iron-deficiency anemia.

^b The UL applies only to preformed vitamin A (i.e., retinol) ingested from the combined sources of animal-derived foods, fortified foods, and dietary supplements (IOM, 2001).

^c *Trans* fatty acids have not specifically been identified as a hazard for infants and children, and thus are shown in the table as nutrients to limit only in the diets of adolescents and adults (IOM, 2002a). However, the dietary guidance to limit *trans* fatty acids from processed foods in the diet is presumed to apply to all individuals regardless of age.



Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages

This chapter describes the approach the committee used in revising the WIC food packages. The approach involved evaluating the current food packages in relation to the criteria identified in the first phase of this study (Box 1-1—*Criteria for a WIC Food Package* in Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*). Criteria 1, 2 and 3 include consideration of the priority nutrients and priority food groups that also were identified in Phase I of the study. The process then proceeded to considering public comments; deciding on the configuration of the packages (possible modifications to the types of packages); identifying food items that could be deleted or reduced in quantity to make room for the inclusion of others without increasing cost; identifying candidate foods and quantities to be added to the revised packages; and engaging in iterative analyses to evaluate potential packages with regard to cost and impact on nutrient content. This chapter addresses the need for flexibility, highlights issues relating to priority nutrients and priority food groups, and discusses each step in the decision making process.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the process the committee used in developing its recommendations.

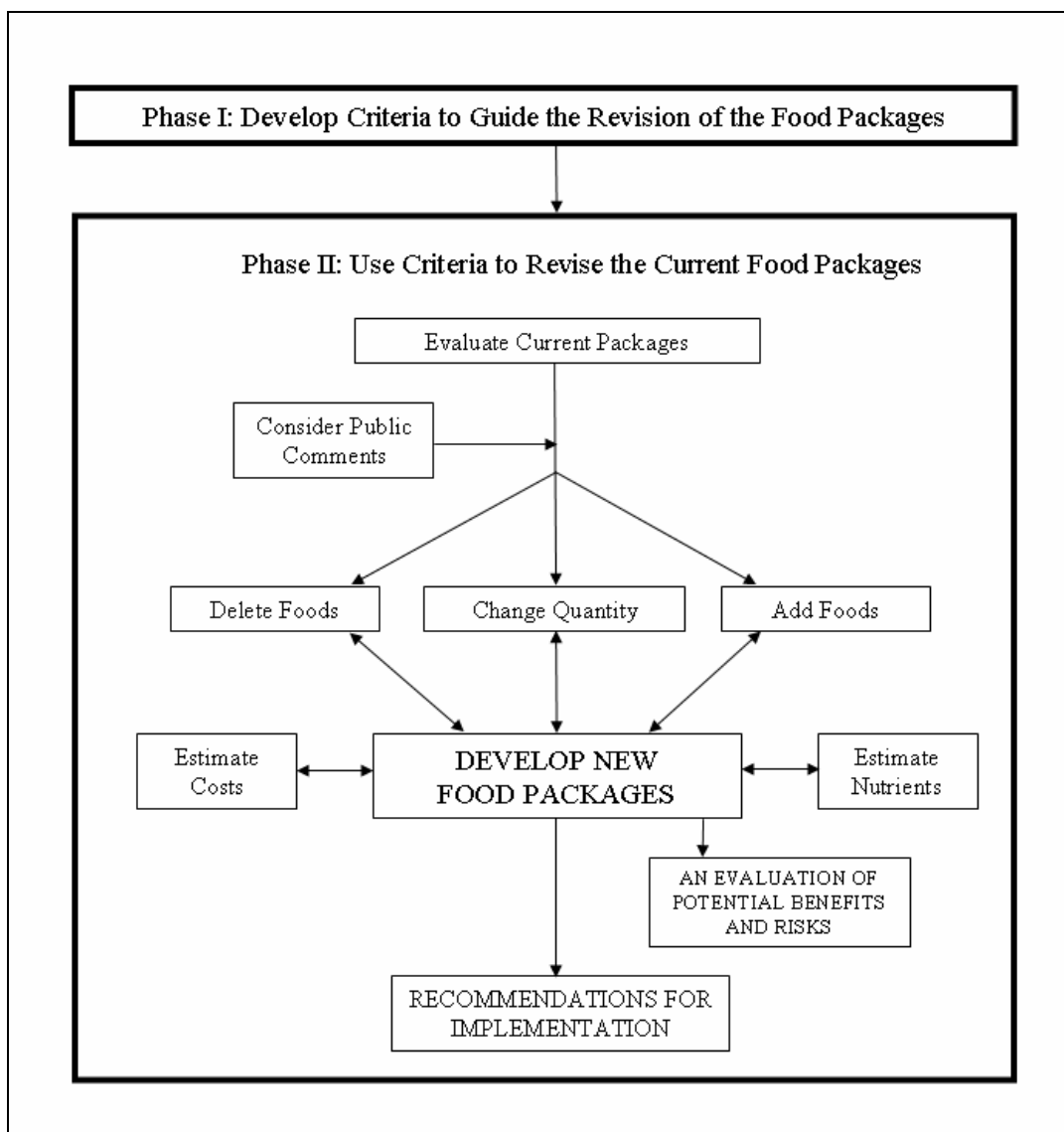


FIGURE 3-1 Schematic Representation of Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages

THE NEED FOR FLEXIBILITY

The six criteria that the committee used are broad and inter-related goals that would be impossible to meet with a rigid prescription for the WIC food packages; thus greater flexibility became a hallmark of our recommendations. For example, Criterion 5 suggests that the packages need to take into account cultural food preferences, but preferences vary among states and regions of the U.S. Likewise, foods that achieve the nutrient and food guidance goals presented in the first two criteria may not be commonly consumed or readily acceptable in a particular location, as specified by Criterion 5. Foods that might be considered the most desirable (Criterion 5) may require refrigeration or cooking facilities that are not readily available to some low-income families (Criterion 4). To simultaneously address all the criteria, the committee used

an approach that would allow more flexibility at the WIC state agency level and more variety and choice at the participant level.

The process of revising the food packages also called for the committee to be flexible in its approach to the overall set of packages. When considering how to promote breastfeeding (Criterion 3), for example, the committee did not focus on the new mothers only. Instead, the committee considered the relative value of the food packages for breastfeeding mother-infant pairs compared to the value of the food package for non-breastfeeding mother-infant pairs.

PRIORITY FOOD GROUPS AND NUTRIENTS

Foods and nutrients of highest priority, either because of inadequate or excessive intake levels, were identified in Phase I of the study. As discussed in Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—the committee used three types of evidence in identifying priority foods and nutrients: (1) food choices and dietary patterns of WIC-eligible subgroups relative to the report of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DHHS/USDA, 2004) and other dietary guidance; (2) results from an analysis of the nutrient adequacy of the WIC categorical subgroups; and (3) published information on nutrition-related health outcomes.

The results of the committee's analyses of nutrient intakes based on data from the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) 1994-98 were presented in a preliminary report (IOM, 2004b). After the preliminary report was published, the committee undertook additional nutrient analyses to more thoroughly analyze selected nutrients. The set of analyses of nutrient intakes used to support the nutrient priorities are in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*.

Table 2-10 of Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—summarizes the nutrient and food group priorities for revising the WIC food packages. The following is a brief summary of the priorities for change highlighted in Table 2-10.

Food group priorities—increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and fat-reduced milk (for children two years and older and women); limit intakes of foods with added sugars, saturated fat, cholesterol, and *trans* fatty acids; promote breastfeeding of infants; introduce complementary foods at about six months of age; limit juice intake to recommended amounts; and delay introduction of cow's milk until one year of age.

Nutrient priorities because of inadequate intakes—no priority to increase nutrient intakes of formula-fed infants under one year of age; increase intake of iron and zinc for breast-fed infants 6 through 11 months; increase intake of iron, potassium, vitamin E, and fiber for children 1 through 4 years; increase intake of calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin C, vitamin B₆, folate, and fiber for adolescent and adult women of reproductive age.

Nutrient priorities because of excessive intakes—decrease intake of zinc and preformed vitamin A for formula-fed infants under one year of age and children ages 1 through 4 years; decrease intake of food energy and sodium for children beginning at age two years and for women; and decrease intake of

total fat for women. Limit saturated fat, cholesterol, *trans* fat, and added sugars for children beginning at age two years and for women.

COMPARING CURRENT FOOD PACKAGES WITH DIETARY GUIDANCE

The committee examined how the current WIC food packages compare with dietary guidance provided by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005) for those two years and older and by widely accepted dietary guidance from professional groups for infants and children younger than two years. Table 3-1 summarizes the most recent dietary guidance that is related to foods in current WIC food packages. For example, one can see that the inclusion of dried beans and peas in the current food packages is consistent with dietary guidance to consume dried peas and beans. In other cases (e.g., lack of specification of the type of milk, lack of promotion of whole grains), the correspondence with dietary guidance is weaker.

In several cases the maximum number of servings provided by the current WIC food packages exceeds the number of servings recommended. For example, several packages provide more than the recommended amount of milk or milk products, and packages for infants and young children exceed recommendations for juice. Currently, the WIC food packages contribute no vegetables except (1) the option of dried peas and beans rather than peanut butter and (2) carrots for breastfeeding women. The packages provide no whole fruits for any participants. Whole grain cereals are among the choices available to participants, but participants may select refined grains if they prefer.

TABLE 3-1 Dietary Guidance Related to Foods in Current WIC Food Packages. **Bold font** highlights topics needing more attention when revising the food packages.

Foods in Current WIC Food Packages	Infant/Toddler Guidance	Guidance from <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005</i> ^a
Iron-fortified infant formula	Breastfeeding recommended for at least 1 y (<i>Healthy People, 2010</i>); if formula fed, iron-fortified formula recommended (Kleinman,2000; AAP, 2004, 2005)	NR
Vitamin C-rich juice (about 3 fl oz/d for infants, >9 fl oz/d for children, 6-11 fl oz/d for women)	Limit intake of fruit juice to 4-6 fl oz/d for children ages 1-6 y (Kleinman,2000; AAP, 2001a, 2004, 2005)	Consume whole fruit (fresh, frozen, canned, dried) rather than fruit juice for a majority of the suggested total daily amount to promote adequate fiber intake.
Iron-fortified infant cereal	Introduce iron-rich complementary foods beginning around age 6 months (AAP, 2001a, 2004, 2005)	NR
High-iron, low-sugar cereal, ^b may be hot or cold, refined or whole grain	NR	Increase intake of whole grains to at least three servings daily
Milk, may be whole milk or fat-reduced types ^b	No cow's milk before age 1 y (AAP, 1992b, 2004, 2005) Whole milk for toddlers age 1 y (AAP, 1992, 1998)	Consume 3 c per day of low-fat or fat-free milk or equivalent milk products (2 c for young children)
Cheese, fat content not specified ^b	NR	When selecting milk or milk products, make choices that are fat-reduced.
Eggs ^b	NR	Limit cholesterol intake to less than 300 mg/d
Dry beans or peas ^b and/or	NR	About 3 c of cooked legumes per week for women, smaller amounts for children
Peanut butter ^b	Avoid eating peanut butter from a spoon for safety reasons until age 3 y (AAP, 2004)	Counted as part of the meat group (A source of vitamin E, identified as a nutrient of concern)
Tuna (canned)—breastfeeding women only	na	Counted as part of the meat group. Evidence suggests about two servings of fish per week may reduce the risk of mortality from coronary heart disease. Avoid white tuna (albacore) because of mercury content.
Carrots—breastfeeding women only	na	Increase intake of fruits and vegetables.

NOTE: na = not applicable; NR = no recommendation.

^a For persons ages 2 years and older^b Beginning at age 1 year

DATA SOURCES: Dietary guidance for infants and toddlers is from several sources: American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 1992, 1997, 1998, 2001a, 2001b, 2004, 2005; Kleinman,2000); *Healthy People 2010* (DHHS, 2000b); 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans Advisory Committee Report (DHHS/USDA, 2004); and *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005).

CONSIDERING PUBLIC COMMENTS

The committee considered all of the many public comments it received directly and those that had been submitted to USDA (as shown schematically in Figure 3-1). (See also section in Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background—Many Stakeholders Are Calling for Change*.) Public comments were received by the committee during three public sessions held during the course of the study; and many others public comments were submitted in letters or via e-mail. Among the public comments were two carefully researched position papers by the National WIC Association (NAWD, 2000; NWA, 2003) and presentations and written comments by food industry representatives and vendors, representatives of public interest groups, former WIC participants, WIC staff from a number of state agencies, academicians, and others. Examples of the points of view that were most prevalent among the public comments are listed here, by type of food package:

Women's food packages

- Offer fruit and vegetables to partially or fully replace juice.
- Offer alternative milk products (e.g., yogurt).
- Offer alternatives to milk and milk products [e.g., soy beverage (“soy milk”), tofu].
- Offer alternatives to eggs, peanut butter, and dried beans (e.g., canned chicken, canned beans).
- Decrease the amount of juice, cheese, eggs, and milk.
- Reduce or eliminate canned tuna because of perceived concerns about methylmercury (e.g., offer canned salmon, chicken, or sardines as options).
- Allow partial replacement of cereals by other whole grains.
- Re-examine the policy of allowing partially breastfeeding woman to receive Food Package V, while at the same time her infant is eligible to receive the maximum allowance of infant formula.

Infants' food packages

- Create policies that allow breastfeeding infants to receive a food package consistent with their nutritional needs.
- Re-examine the policy of providing formula for the infant of a breastfeeding woman, especially in the first few weeks, as this policy may undermine a woman's commitment to breastfeed successfully.
- Minimize the allowance of formula for *partially* breast-fed infants; and provide only powdered formula, which has a longer shelf life than concentrated formula. This would allow the mother to use small quantities as needed.

- Re-examine the policy of allowing a partially breastfeeding woman to receive Food Package V while at the same time her infant is eligible to receive the maximum allowance of infant formula.
- Reduce the amount of infant formula provided or eliminate formula except under exceptional medical or social situations.
- Do not provide juice before six months of age.

Food package for children ages 1 through 4 years

- Offer fruits and vegetables to replace juice either partially or fully.
- Offer alternative milk products (e.g., yogurt).
- Offer alternatives for children who are allergic to milk, eggs, and peanut butter.
- Decrease the amounts of juice, cheese, eggs, and milk.

Food packages for those with special dietary needs

- Eliminate Food Package III. Instead, have the other food packages cover those with special dietary needs, allowing substitutions to be prescribed as needed.
- Include infants with special dietary needs in Food Package III. (Currently Food Package III is provided only for women and children, not infants.)
- Expand Food Package III to include other WIC-approved foods beyond formula, juice, and cereal.

IDENTIFYING FOODS THAT COULD BE DELETED OR REDUCED IN QUANTITY

Because cost neutrality was required, new foods could be added to the food packages only if some of the current foods were deleted or reduced in amount. Thus, early in the process, the committee considered ways to pare down the current food packages (as shown schematically in Figure 3-1). Decisions regarding food reductions and deletions and their rationale are summarized in Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-2 Foods in the Current WIC Food Packages to be Deleted or Reduced in the Revised Food Packages^a

Food	Change	Rationale
Infant formula	Reduce maximum amounts for partially breast-fed infants	The maximum amount provides approximately half the amount provided to fully formula-fed infants to encourage the mother to breastfeed enough to provide at least half of the infant's nutritional needs and to make possible other improvements in the WIC food packages.
Infant formula	Reduce maximum amounts for fully formula-fed infants ages 6–11.9 mo of age	Since the food package for infants of this age provides greater amounts of nutrients through complementary foods, less formula is needed.
Juice	Delete juice for infants 4-11.9 mo of age; reduce amount of juice for children 1-4.9 y of age.	Meet AAP recommendations: delay introduction of juice for infants until after 6 mo of age; allow no more than 4-6 fl oz/d for infants above the age of 6 mo (AAP, 2001a, 2005). For infants age 6-11.9 mo, fruit juice has no nutritional benefit over whole fruit (AAP, 2001a, 2004).
Milk	Decrease maximum amounts allowed for children and adults	Amounts provided need not exceed amounts recommended by <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005</i> (DHHS/USDA, 2005).
Cheese	Reduce maximum amount allowed in women's and children's packages.	Meets recommendation from <i>Dietary Guidelines</i> (DHHS/USDA, 2005) and recommendation from the IOM to reduce saturated fat and cholesterol intake (IOM, 2002a)
Eggs	Reduce maximum amount allowed	Protein is no longer a priority nutrient. Reduction in amount provided is consistent with <i>Dietary Guidelines</i> (DHHS/USDA, 2005) and with recommendation from the IOM to reduce cholesterol intake (IOM, 2002a).

NOTE: AAP = American Academy of Pediatrics, IOM = Institute of Medicine.

^a Although all foods in this table contribute to a healthy diet, it was essential to decrease the quantity of some foods to be able to make improvements in the WIC food packages that meet the committee's six criteria while maintaining cost neutrality.

IDENTIFYING CANDIDATE FOODS FOR ADDITION TO THE PACKAGES

The committee considered foods that would be appropriate addition to the current food packages (as shown schematically in Figure 3-1). The following decisions guided the selection of specific foods:

- **Food packages as supplementary foods**—The foods provided in the packages are intended to supplement the usual diets of WIC participants. Thus, food groups and nutrients that are lacking in the diet are to be emphasized, rather than staple foods that are already adequate in the diet. Only the package for formula-fed infants from birth through 5 months of age would provide a complete diet for some infants, if the maximum allowance is prescribed.

- **Types of food packages**—Keep the same seven packages but alter age ranges in some cases.
- **Basic foods**—Propose a basic set of foods for each food package. Identify other foods as allowable substitutions.
- **Fruits and vegetables**—Add fruits and vegetables to the food packages for older infants, children, and adults, and allow a variety of choices.
- **Whole grains**—Replace refined grains with whole grains. Offer other whole grains in addition to fortified breakfast cereals.
- **Milk and milk products**—Allow more options for milk (e.g., vegetarian options). Limit the fat content of milk and milk products to a maximum of two percent milk fat for children ages two years and older, and for adolescent and adult women.
- **Supporting and promoting breastfeeding**—Make the food packages for breastfeeding women more attractive than for non-breastfeeding postpartum women who are obtaining infant formula from the WIC program. Improve the food package for fully breast-fed infants ages 6 through 11 months.

Candidate foods to add to the revised food packages were identified using several sources. Foods that are commonly consumed and are good sources of nutrients were identified from published information for adults (Krebs-Smith et al., 1997; Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002; Cotton et al., 2004; NDL, 2004) and children (Briefel et al., 2004a, 2004b). Nutrient profiles for these foods were determined using food composition data from the Nutrient Data System (NDS-R, version 5.0/35) of the University of Minnesota (Schakel et al., 1988, 1997; Schakel, 2001) and the USDA Standard Reference Database (NDL, 2004). In addition to published sources of candidate foods, public comments also guided identification of foods to consider adding to the food packages.

In order to model the potential effects of revised food packages on nutrient intakes and on cost when the committee proposed a choice among allowed foods, it was necessary to select specific items. In this case, the committee selected, for analyses, specific commonly-consumed foods (see above for sources) or weighted averages of similar foods based on consumption/market share data. The specific composites that were used for the analyses are listed in Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*. This approach provides a basis for a good approximation of the amounts of nutrients provided by the revised packages and of the costs of the packages. However, the limitations of this approach must be borne in mind, since it necessarily involves assumptions about participant choice and state-agency level decisions that may, in fact, vary rather widely.

EVALUATING POSSIBLE FOOD PACKAGES

An iterative process was followed to design revised food packages that meet the criteria identified in Box 1-1—*Criteria for a WIC Food Package* (Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*). The committee applied the following general steps to develop each food package. The iterative nature of the process is illustrated by the two-way arrows in Figure 3-1.

- Propose a set of foods that addresses the priorities and is consistent with the basic decisions listed above.
- Examine nutrient values for foods per unit weight.
- Determine a specific food combination for the food package.
- Calculate the nutrient and food group contributions for each specified food combination.
- Estimate an approximate cost.
- Make adjustments to the types or amounts of foods to come closer to target recommendations without exceeding cost constraints.
- Weigh each possible food package against the six criteria, as shown below.
- Discuss the relative benefits of the food package as a whole with the entire committee.
- Repeat the above steps as necessary.

Following is a brief discussion of the process that was used to evaluate each candidate food package relative to the six criteria presented in Box 1-1—*Criteria for a WIC Food Package* (Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*).

- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The package reduces the prevalence of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes in participants. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Changes in nutrient content were evaluated for each iteration of the revised food packages. Attempts were made to design food packages that would result in increased intakes of nutrients with a high prevalence of inadequacy and decreased intakes of nutrients with a risk of excessive intakes. In some cases, trying to improve nutrient intake involved including foods of different types that might be more acceptable to participants rather than larger quantities of the foods in the current packages. Ensuring that the WIC food packages did not contribute to excessive energy intake was a particularly important consideration.

2. The package contributes to an overall dietary pattern that is consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, for individuals two years of age and older.

Foods that improved consistency with the food patterns recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* were considered important for the revised food packages. Fruit, non-starchy vegetables, whole grains, and fat-reduced milk products were particularly desirable. Other aspects of the *Dietary Guidelines* that were considered included limiting dietary sources of saturated fat, cholesterol, *trans* fatty acids,¹ and added sugars, and promoting food safety.

3. The package contributes to an overall diet that is consistent with established dietary recommendations for infants and children less than two years of age, including encouragement of and support for breastfeeding.

The food packages for infants and women were specifically evaluated for their potential impact on both the initiation and duration of breastfeeding. Support for lactating mothers was considered particularly important, so as to encourage breastfeeding over time. Food packages for older infants were re-designed to encourage full breastfeeding and meet current recommendations not to introduce complementary foods before six months of age. Food packages for older infants and children less than age two years were re-designed to encourage the development of healthy eating patterns (e.g., juice was eliminated or reduced according to current recommendations).

4. Foods in the package are available in forms suitable for low-income persons who may have limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities.

Forms of foods that are appropriate for persons with limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities were included in food specifications for the packages. This includes foods that do not require refrigeration and foods that require a minimum amount of cooking. Availability of foods in neighborhood stores, as well as in large supermarkets, was considered important.

¹ Reliable data were not available to assess intakes of *trans* fatty acids; however, the amount of *trans* fatty acids in the current and proposed food packages were estimated and are included in Tables B-3E in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles*. The current and revised WIC food packages contain insignificant amounts of industrial *trans* fats—the source of *trans* fat deemed to be of concern by the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DHHS/USDA, 2004).

5. Foods in the package are readily acceptable, widely available, and commonly consumed; take into account cultural food preferences; and provide incentives for families to participate in the WIC program.

Candidate foods were initially identified by examining which foods were good sources of the priority nutrients (NDL, 2004; DHHS/USDA, 2004). Since foods are good sources of a nutrient only if they are consumed, both acceptability and frequency of consumption were considered from the beginning of the selection process. Foods commonly consumed were identified (Krebs-Smith et al., 1997; Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002; Cotton et al., 2004). Cultural food preferences, based on both published references (Kittler and Sucher, 2004; ADA, 1994, 1995, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c, 1998d, 1999a, 1999b, 2000) and public comments, were given high priority, particularly in identifying substitutions to be allowed. Throughout the process of selecting the food packages, the value of the packages to participants (in terms of both dollar value and desirability) was considered. Increased flexibility at the level of the state agency and increased choice by participants were considered desirable attributes of the revised food packages.

6. Foods will be proposed giving consideration to the impacts that changes in the package will have on vendors and WIC agencies.

The committee heard from numerous vendors and WIC agencies during the process of revising the food packages. Changes were evaluated to ensure that they did not impose an undue burden at either the vendor or the agency level.


EVALUATING THE COST OF THE REVISED PACKAGES

In addition to considering the criteria listed above, the committee considered the constraint of cost neutrality in recommending changes to the WIC food packages. At each iteration of food choices, the relative costs of the proposed foods were considered. Some foods that would not fit or were found not to fit in a cost-neutral set of food packages were considered as possible alternatives that could be allowed by individual WIC state agencies, perhaps on a limited basis.

As shown in Chapter 5—*Evaluation of Cost*—for each revised food package, the committee estimated the average cost per participant per month based on the quantities of component foods in each package, the weighted average price of those foods, and the number of participants in the relevant participant category. The average price of component foods came from data from various sources, as appropriate and available to the committee, as described in that chapter.

SUMMARY

Re-designing the WIC food packages was an iterative effort involving identification of foods to omit from the packages or to provide in reduced amounts, the selection of candidate foods to add to each package, and the evaluation of the resulting revised packages using the previously established criteria. Many iterations were undertaken in the revision of the food packages. The results of these evaluations are the revised food packages described in the next chapter (Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*).



Revised Food Packages

The committee recommends changes to each of the current WIC food packages, based on the criteria developed earlier (IOM, 2004b). That is, the proposed changes respond to current dietary guidance for nutrient intakes and dietary patterns, the major diet-related health problems and risks faced by this population, and the characteristics and diversity of the WIC-eligible population. The proposed changes also attempt to avoid undo burden to WIC agencies and retail vendors. The first part of this chapter presents specific proposals for all of the WIC food packages, briefly compares the revised packages to the current ones, and lists specifications for foods in the revised packages. The second part of the chapter provides the basis for changes in the packages or policies related to the food packages. The committee recommends pilot testing before wide-scale adoption of the proposed changes to the food packages. See Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Evaluation and Implementation* for details.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REVISED FOOD PACKAGES

In addressing proposed changes to the WIC food packages, the committee retained the basic numbering system used for the current food packages. Sub-parts were added to identify new subcategories based on infant age and breast-fed vs. formula-fed status. The numbering systems for infant packages are shown in Table 4-1 and the numbering systems for children and women are shown in Table 4-2. Table 4-3 presents proposed specifications for allowable foods.

In the sections that follow, the packages for women are presented immediately after the packages for infants because they are so closely related.

TABLE 4-1 Revised WIC Food Packages, Maximum Monthly Allowances for Infants [examples of amounts as commonly purchased shown in brackets]

Foods/Package Number	Fully Formula-fed (FF)		Partially Breast-fed (BF/FF)		Fully Breast-fed (BF)		Special Dietary Needs
	I-FF	II-FF	I-BF/FF	II- BF/FF	I-BF	II-BF	
Infant formula [example of commonly purchased form; <i>reconstituted volume</i>] ^c	I-FF-A: 403 fl oz liquid concentrate [31 13-fl oz cans; 806 fl oz] ^d	I-FF-A: 0-3.9 mo I-FF-B: 4-5.9 mo	I-FF-A: 403 fl oz liquid concentrate [24 13-fl oz cans; 624 fl oz] ^d	I-FF-A: 1-3.9 mo ^a I-FF-B: 4-5.9 mo	I-BF-A: 0-5.9 mo I-BF-B: 6-11.9 mo	II-BF-A: 0-5.9 mo II-BF-B: 6-11.9 mo	I and II or III ^b
	I-FF-B: 442 fl oz liquid concentrate [34 13-fl oz cans; 884 fl oz] ^d		I-FF-B: 442 fl oz liquid concentrate [34 13-fl oz cans; 884 fl oz] ^d	I-FF-B: 4-5.9 mo	I-BF-B: 6-11.9 mo	II-BF-B: 6-11.9 mo	
Infant cereal							
Baby food fruits and vegetables (e.g., strained)							
Baby food meat (e.g., pureed)							

NOTE (abbreviations in order of appearance in table): FF = fully formula-fed; BF/FF = partially breast-fed (i.e., the infant is breast-fed but also receives some formula through the WIC program); BF = fully breast-fed (i.e., the infant receives no formula through the WIC program).

^a To promote the establishment of breastfeeding, the committee recommends that formula not be routinely provided in the first month to breast-fed infants; thus, no mother/infant pairs are classified as partially breast-feeding for the first month postpartum. See discussion in section *Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding* and recommendations for studies in Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation*.

^b The committee recommends that infants with special dietary needs receive Food Package III. This means the package would provide the medical foods required by WIC participants of any age if they have special dietary needs. Persons receiving Package III also would receive the foods allowed for other participants in the same life stage if those foods were medically and developmentally appropriate for them.

^c Formula may be purchased in alternative forms. Powdered or ready-to-feed formula may be purchased as alternatives at rates that provide the approximate number of fl oz of formula. See Tables E-1 and E-2 (Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*) for further explanation of the weightings used for these alternatives. Note that the substitution rate of 8 lb of powdered formula for 403 fl oz of formula concentrate no longer applies; that substitution rate could result in providing excess formula in some cases.

^d The maximum allowance is converted to a practical option using current can sizes commonly purchased, as shown in brackets. See Table B-6 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*—for further practical options for infant formula.

^e The maximum monthly allowance is specified in the powdered form—the form that is recommended for partially breast-fed infants, ages 1-3.9 mo. A range is shown to note the amounts that could be provided at current container sizes for powdered formula.

^f The maximum allowance for an infant with special dietary needs is the same as for other infants in the same participant category, if the food is appropriate for the medical, nutritional, and developmental condition of that infant.

TABLE 4-2 Revised WIC Food Packages, Maximum Monthly Allowances for Children and Women

Foods ^{a/} Package Number	Children		Women		Children and Women	
	IV-A: 1-1.9 y	IV-B: 2-4.9 y	V: Pregnant or Partially Breastfeeding (up to 1 y postpartum) ^b	VI: Non-breastfeeding Postpartum (up to 6 mo postpartum)	VII: Fully Breast-feeding, Enhanced Package (up to 1 y postpartum) ^c	III: Special Dietary Needs
Formula (liquid concentrate) ^d						455 fl oz, ^e if appropriate
Juice	128 fl oz	128 fl oz	144 fl oz	96 fl oz	144 fl oz	Same as others ⁱ
Milk, ^f whole	16 qt ^{g,h}	16 qt ^h	22 qt ^{i,k}	16 qt ^{i,k}	24 qt ^{i,k}	Same as others ⁱ
Milk, ^f up to 2% milk fat	36 oz	36 oz	36 oz	36 oz	36 oz	Same as others ⁱ
Breakfast cereal (hot or cold)	—	—	—	—	1 lb	Same as others ⁱ
Cheese	1 doz	1 doz	1 doz	1 doz	2 doz	Same as others ⁱ
Eggs	\$8.00 in cash value	\$8.00 in cash value	\$10.00 in cash value	\$10.00 in cash value	\$10.00 in cash value	Same as others ⁱ
Fruits and vegetables (fresh) ^{m,n}	vouchers ^o (ca. 9.76 lb)	vouchers ^o (ca. 9.76 lb)	vouchers ^o (ca. 12.2 lb)	vouchers ^o (ca. 12.2 lb)	vouchers ^o (ca. 12.2 lb)	Same as others ⁱ
Whole wheat bread ^p	2 lb	2 lb	1 lb	—	1 lb	Same as others ⁱ
Fish (canned)	—	—	—	—	30 oz	Same as others ⁱ
Beans (mature legumes), dry ^l	1 lb dried	1 lb dried	1 lb dried	1 lb dried	1 lb dried	Same as others ⁱ
<i>and/or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>and</i>	Same as others ⁱ
Peanut butter	18 oz	18 oz	18 oz	18 oz	18 oz	Same as others ⁱ

NOTES FOR TABLE 4-2: ca. = the calculated amount; kcal = kilocalories.

^a See Table 4-3 (*Proposed Specifications for Foods*) and Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*—for allowed types and forms of foods.

^b Food Package V is available to two groups: pregnant women and breastfeeding women whose infants participate in the WIC program and receive formula in amounts that do not exceed the maximum allowances for Food Packages I-BF/FF-A, I-BF/FF-B, or II-BF/FF, as appropriate for the age of the infant.

^c Food Package VII is available to breastfeeding women whose infants do not receive formula from the WIC program and to all breastfeeding women during the first month postpartum. See discussion in section on *Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding* and recommendations for studies in Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation*. Food Package VII is also recommended for women pregnant with two or more fetuses.

^d The type of formula depends on the special health need.

^e Some individuals with special dietary needs require complete nutritional liquids or semisolids with nutrient and caloric content that differ from the formulas designed for infants. Many of these products are sold as powders and the proper reconstitution rates vary. Thus, the calculations used for infant formulas (which are consistent at 1 kcal per cc) may not apply to the formulas for children and women with special dietary needs.

^f Lactose-reduced milk is allowed. See Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*.

^g Whole milk (3.5-4% milk fat) is the only type of milk allowed for 1-year-old children. Exceptions can be made in special circumstances when prescribed in writing by a Recognized Medical Authority (a licensed physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or other health professional specified by the WIC state agency).

^h For children, cheese or yogurt may be substituted for milk at the rate of 1 lb of cheese per 3 qt of milk or 1 qt of yogurt per 1 qt of milk. A maximum of 4 qt of milk can be substituted for in this manner.

ⁱ If appropriate for the medical, nutritional, and developmental condition of a participant assigned to Food Package III, the maximum allowance for each food is the same as for the food package to which the participant would be assigned if he or she had no special health need.

^j Cheese, yogurt, or calcium-set tofu (tofu prepared with calcium salts) may be substituted for milk at the rate of 1 lb of cheese per 3 qt of milk, 1 qt of yogurt per 1 qt of milk, or 1 lb of tofu per 1 qt of milk. A maximum of 4 qt of milk can be substituted for in this manner in Food Packages V and VI. A maximum of 6 qt of milk can be substituted for in this manner in Food Package VII for fully breastfeeding women.

^k For women, soy beverage (“soy milk”) may be substituted for milk at the rate of 1 qt of calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage for 1 qt of milk up to the total allowance of milk prescribed.

^l Canned legumes may be substituted for dried legumes at the rate of 64 oz of canned beans for 1 lb dried beans. See Table 4-3 (*Proposed Specifications for Foods*) and Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages* for additional information.

^m Processed fruits and vegetables may be substituted for fresh fruits and vegetables using the substitution rates shown in note *n* below. Dried fruits may be included with processed fruits only for adolescent and adult women.

ⁿ In the canned options for children, 222 oz of canned fruits and vegetables (e.g., 7 15-oz cans of fruit plus 7 14.5-oz cans of vegetables) would substitute for the \$8.00 cash-value vouchers. In the canned options for adolescent and adult women, 280 oz of canned fruits and vegetables (e.g., 9 15-oz cans of fruit plus 9 14.5-cans of vegetables) would substitute for the \$10.00 cash-value vouchers.

^o The value of the cash voucher is intended to deliver approximately the weight of fresh produce specified and may need to be adjusted upward to account for local prices in some states agencies.

^p Other whole grain foods could substitute for whole wheat bread on an equal weight basis. Examples and specifications are listed in Table 4-3 (*Proposed Specifications for Foods*) and Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*.

WIC Food Packages for Infants

Overview of Current Food Packages for Infants

Currently, there are two WIC food packages for infants: Food Package I (for infants ages 0-3 mo) provides infant formula only; and Food Package II (for infants 4-11 mo) provides formula, cereal, and juice. When fully breast-fed infants reach the age of 4 months, they receive Food Package II with cereal and juice only. Infants who are partially breast-fed receive either Food Package I or II, depending on their age. Although partially breast-fed infants are eligible to receive the entire allowance of formula, the Competent Professional Authority (CPA)¹ in the WIC local agency may tailor packages to provide smaller amounts if appropriate.²

Revised Food Packages for Infants

Food Package I—The committee recommends that Food Package I serve infants from zero through five months of age, as shown in Table 4-1, rather than covering the current period of zero through three months. For formula-fed infants, formula must be iron fortified as specified in the current packages. Because of differences in container sizes and yields, the maximum amount of formula allowed depends on whether the mother obtains powdered, concentrated, or ready-to-feed formula. The committee rounded to whole cans when determining the maximum number of cans of formula to come close to the target amount. Food Package I for fully formula-fed infants ages zero through three months is unchanged.

For the first month after birth, the committee further recommends only two feeding options initially—full breastfeeding or full formula feeding. Refer to the later section *Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding* for a full explanation of the committee’s recommendations concerning infant food package choices during the first month after birth.

For ages one month through 3 months, the proposed food package for partially breast-fed infants (Food Package I-BF/FF-A) provides powdered formula as the standard. The maximum allowance is slightly less than half of the allowance of formula that is provided to fully formula-fed infants (Food Package I-FF-A); this is due to rounding to whole cans in the example used in the Table 4-1 (see Table B-6 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages* for further information). The committee recommends powdered formula for partially breast-fed infants because the amount prepared can be tailored closely to the amount needed. This may help reduce waste and/or overfeeding of formula to breast-fed infants. If the partially breastfeeding mother requests and obtains more than the maximum amount of formula for

¹ Competent Professional Authorities are professionals and paraprofessionals who tailor the food packages and educate and counsel WIC participants.

² The committee had no data on which to base assumptions regarding the amount of formula currently prescribed for partially breast-fed infants. Thus, in the nutrient and cost analyses, the committee used the assumption that partially breast-fed infants received the maximum monthly allowance for formula in the current food packages.

partially breast-fed infants, the infant will be considered fully formula-fed and assigned the package for fully formula-fed infants (Food Package I-FF-A).

At four months of age, the amount of formula provided for fully formula-fed infants, increases slightly—corresponding closely to the average nutritional needs of infants of this age (see Food Package I-FF-B in Table 4-1). This additional formula is a partial replacement for the juice and cereal that the current Food Package II provides. The maximum amount of formula provided for partially breast-fed infants also increases (see Food Package I-BF/FF-B in Table 4-1). At this age, any of the three types of formula would be acceptable. Due to rounding to whole cans of powdered formula, the amount of formula may not increase at four months of age, depending on the can sizes of formula provided (see Table B-6 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*). The maximum allowance for the partially breast-fed infant is calculated as half of the allowance for fully formula-fed infants of the same age; however, rounding to whole cans of powdered formula may result in a slightly lower amount (less than 2 ounces less per day) (see Table B-6 in Appendix B).

Food Package II—At six months of age, infants are assigned to Food Package II. This food package provides semisolid foods for all infants (see Food Packages II-BF, II-BF/FF, and II-FF) and formula to those who are not fully breast-fed.³ Commercial baby food fruits and vegetables replace juice (see below). To support the continuation of full breastfeeding past six months, Food Package II-BF provides more commercial baby food fruits and vegetables than do the other two versions of Package II. Because fully breast-fed infants age six months and older need more iron and zinc than breast milk provides (Krebs, 2000; Dewey, 2001; Krebs and Westcott, 2002), Food Package II-BF provides commercial baby food meats. (Infant formula provides more of these two minerals than most infants need.) The maximum amount of formula provided for fully formula-fed infants (see Food Package II-FF in Table 4-1) or partially breast-fed infants (see Food Package II-BF/FF in Table 4-1) has been reduced. For formula-fed infants, the combination of foods in the revised Food Package II provides slightly fewer calories than in the current package, close to recommended amounts of nutrients, and introduces more variety into the infant's diet. For fully breast-fed infants, the revised Food Package II provides more calories than before and introduces more variety into the infant's diet. As is the case for Food Package I, if the partially breastfeeding mother requests and receives more than the maximum amount of formula specified for partially breast-fed infants, the infant will be considered fully formula fed and assigned the package for fully formula-fed infants.

WIC Food Packages for Women

Overview of Current Food Packages for Women

Four packages are currently provided to women as shown in Table 1-1 in Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*. Food Package V is designed for pregnant women and partially

³ Although semisolid foods are not included in the food packages until six months of age, this does not prevent the parents or caregivers from introducing semisolid foods to infants before six months of age.

breastfeeding women (i.e., mothers who combine breastfeeding with formula-feeding); Food Package V is available throughout pregnancy and can be available to partially breastfeeding women for up to 12 months post partum. Food Package VI is for non-breastfeeding postpartum women and is available for six months postpartum. Food Package VII, the enhanced breastfeeding package, is for nursing mothers whose infants receive no formula from the WIC program (i.e., fully breastfeeding women); Food Package VII can be available to fully breastfeeding women for up to 12 months postpartum.

Food Packages V and VII provide milk, cheese (as a substitute for part of the milk), vitamin C-rich juice, iron-rich breakfast cereal, eggs, and dry beans (plus peanut butter in Food Package VII; with peanut butter as an alternative to dry beans in Food Package V). Food Package VI for non-breastfeeding postpartum women provides most of these foods (except peanut butter and dried beans); however, some maximum allowances are smaller. Food Package VII—the enhanced breastfeeding package for fully breastfeeding women—also provides canned tuna, carrots, cheese (in addition to cheese substituted for milk), and additional juice. Pregnant and breastfeeding women may receive Food Package III if they have special medical problems that preclude prescription of the regular packages.

Overview of Revised Food Packages for Women

The committee recommends continuing to provide Food Packages V, VI, and VII to the same groups of women for virtually the same periods of time. However, the committee recommends changing the definitions of breast-fed infants, which would change the classifications of nursing mothers as well.⁴ Under the proposed system, all women who choose to breastfeed would be encouraged to breastfeed fully in the first month after delivery and therefore would receive the enhanced fully breastfeeding package (Food Package VII) in that first month. A fully breastfeeding woman would receive no formula for her infant from the WIC program, with a few exceptions during the first month postpartum. Generally starting at one month, a partially breastfeeding woman could receive up to half the maximum allowance for a fully formula-fed infant of the same age. If she requests and receives more than this maximum amount of formula, she would no longer be classified as breastfeeding for the purposes of assigning her food package. If the request were made before the end of the sixth postpartum month, she would be reclassified as a postpartum non-breastfeeding woman and switched to Package VI. If the request were made after the sixth postpartum month, the woman no longer would be certified for the WIC program.

Food Package VII, for fully breastfeeding women, provides the greatest variety and quantity of food; and Food Package VI, for mothers of fully formula-fed infants, provides the least (Table 4-2). Compared with the current food packages (Table 1-1 in Chapter 1—*Introduction*

⁴ Currently in the WIC program a woman is classified as breastfeeding if she is providing breast milk on the average of at least once a day. The committee considers this an inappropriate definition of breastfeeding for the purpose of assigning food packages. Thus, the committee proposes classifying a woman as breastfeeding for the purpose of assigning food packages if she requests no more than the maximum amount of formula allowed for partially breast-fed infants (see Table 4-1).

and Background), all three revised food packages for women provide smaller amounts of milk products, eggs, and juice; the same amount of iron-fortified cereal (now whole grain only); and fruits and vegetables as an addition. Whole grain bread or other whole grains have been added to Food Packages V and VII. The fat content of the milk cannot exceed two percent. The revised food packages for women allow several alternatives to cow's milk for meeting calcium needs. Calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage ("soy milk") is allowed as an alternative to milk. Cheese, fat-reduced yogurt, and calcium-set tofu (tofu prepared with calcium salts) are allowed as partial substitutions for milk (up to 4 qt of milk in Food Packages V and VI; up to 6 qt of milk in Food Package VII). The current specifications for tuna are not changed. Light tuna, which the Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency determined is sufficiently low in mercury to be safe for breastfeeding women (CFSAN, 2001; EPA/FDA, 2004) is allowed; but white tuna (albacore), which is higher in mercury content, is not. Other low-mercury fish options are included in Table 4-3 for participants preferring to avoid tuna (see Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages* for details).

Based on estimates of increased nutrient and energy needs of women pregnant with more than one fetus,⁵ the committee recommends that Food Package VII rather than Food Package V be used for such women. Further, the committee recommends that women who are fully breastfeeding twins be prescribed 1.5 times the maximum amounts of Food Package VII to cover their higher needs for energy and nutrients.⁶ In addition, the committee recommends that women partially breastfeeding twins or higher be assigned to Food Package VII since their milk production would be comparable or perhaps higher than that of mothers breastfeeding only one infant.

Recommendations for women with special dietary needs (currently covered by Food Package III) are discussed in a later section (*Food Package III for Children and Women with Special Dietary Needs*).

⁵ Pregnancy: Using a method similar to that used by the Institute of Medicine (IOM, 2002a), Brown and Carlson (2000) estimate that, compared with the energy needs of women with singleton pregnancies, women bearing twins need an additional 150 kcal per day to support the recommended weight gain. The recommended intakes of most nutrients increase only a small amount (not at all to about 10 percent) for a singleton pregnancy (IOM, 2004d). The exceptions are iron, zinc, and iodine—for which recommended intakes are 1.4 to 1.5 times higher for pregnant than for non-pregnant women of the same age.

⁶ Based on the composition and expected volume of breast milk produced by a woman breastfeeding twins, she would need about 500 additional calories and higher intake of many vitamins and minerals—a major exception being iron. Considering the nutrient content of proposed Package VII for breastfeeding women and the amounts of nutrient needed for milk production, prescribing 1.5 times the maximum amount of Food Package VII would help the woman meet her energy and nutrient needs. Moreover, it would help improve comparability of the value of packages for mother-infant combinations, especially considering that each twin is eligible to receive formula if that feeding method is chosen.

WIC Food Packages for Children

Overview of the Current Food Package for Children

Currently there is one package for children: Food Package IV for children ages 1 through 4 years. Food Package IV contains milk and cheese, vitamin C-rich juice, iron-rich breakfast cereal, eggs, and peanut butter or dried beans—all of which also are in the current food packages for women.

Revised Food Package for Children

The committee recommends continuing to provide Food Package IV to children, making a distinction in the fat content of milk provided at different ages. In particular, whole milk is specified for children age one year (12-23 mo of age), and milk with a fat content not to exceed two percent is specified for the older children (2 y of age and above). Compared with the current package, the revised food package includes smaller amounts of milk and juice but adds fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Cheese and fat-reduced yogurt are allowed as partial substitutes for milk (these dairy products may substitute for up to 4 qt of milk using the substitution rates in Table 4-2). Soy products [i.e., tofu, soy beverage (“soy milk”)] are not allowed as substitutions for milk in the children’s package except when prescribed in writing by a Recognized Medical Authority (RMA).⁷ Nutrition education may be needed to help parents or guardians guard against nutritional risk if they offer their child substitutes for milk.

These changes make the entire package more consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and provide a more balanced nutrient intake.

Food Package III for Children and Women with Special Dietary Needs

Overview of Current Food Package III

Currently, Food Package III is unique in that it provides special formula to children and women with special dietary needs. It also provides juice and breakfast cereal. (This package does not serve infants because Food Packages I and II provide for infants who have special dietary needs).

Overview of Revised Food Package III

The committee recommends that the unique aspect of Food Package III—the provision of special formula—be retained. However, we recommend changing the other foods contained in the package. In particular, the package should be restrictive only to the extent dictated by the participant’s health condition. A child should be allowed foods from Food Package IV to the extent that those foods are compatible with the child’s special health needs. The same holds true for a woman and the package for which she ordinarily would be eligible. Thus, any foods

⁷ A Recognized Medical Authority (RMA) is defined as a licensed physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or other health professional specified by the WIC state agency.

contained in the food package that ordinarily would apply to that individual's life stage are to be provided if suitable considering the participant's special dietary needs. For example, even if a child with special needs continues to receive infant formula from WIC beyond the first birthday; he or she would also receive any of the other foods in the children's food package (Food Package IV) in amounts appropriate for the child's condition.

The committee also recommends that infants with special health needs be assigned to Food Package III, with maximum amounts of formula based on maximums for healthy infants of the same age and feeding method (i.e., fully formula-fed, partially breast-fed). The rationale for including infants in Food Package III is to consolidate all individuals with special dietary needs into one package to facilitate efficient management and tracking of the benefits and costs of providing supplemental foods to these participants.

*Food Package III for Infants.*⁸ The revised food package would include special formula that is documented to be medically necessary for an infant or infant formula in developmentally-advanced forms (e.g., thickened). For infants 6 through 11 months of age with special dietary needs, if any foods included in Food Package II are appropriate for the infant, these foods would be provided as part of the food package.

Food Package III for Children. The revised package would include infant formula or special formula that is documented to be medically necessary for the child or formula in developmentally-advanced forms (e.g., non-infant formula). If any foods included in the children's package (Food Package IV) are appropriate for a child with special dietary needs, these foods would be provided as part of the food package.

Food Package III for Women. The revised package would include medical foods that are documented to be medically necessary for the woman. The committee is not recommending changes in the amounts of these medical foods provided in the current package. However, in cases in which any of the foods allowed in the food package for her life stage (Food Packages V, VI, or VII, as applicable) are appropriate for a woman with special dietary needs, these foods would be provided as part of her food package.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR CHANGES

The changes proposed to the WIC food packages respond to the criteria presented in Box 1-1—*Criteria for a WIC Food Package* in Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*—and discussed in Chapter 3—*Process Used for Revising the WIC Food Packages*. The proposed changes will serve to make the WIC food packages more consistent with national and professional dietary guidance that promotes healthful diets. The first three topics covered below relate specifically to contents of the food packages. The next three topics relate to ways in which the committee addressed major diet-health related issues. The final topic relates to flexibility and choice at the state and participant levels, respectively. The major changes the committee proposes for the revised WIC food packages are:

⁸ The committee is using the functional definition of an infant with special dietary needs from the federal regulation for exempt infant formula (21 CFR 107, subpart C). This would be an infant who has an inborn error of metabolism, low birth weight, or who otherwise has an unusual medical or dietary problem.

- Including fruits and vegetables for all participants six months of age and older;
- Including more whole grain products;
- Reducing the amounts of saturated fat provided for participants two years of age and older (this also reduces the amounts of cholesterol and total fat provided);
- Promoting and supporting breastfeeding, especially full breastfeeding;
- Addressing developmental needs of infants and young children;
- Addressing obesity concerns; and
- Providing more flexibility for WIC states agencies and more variety and choice for WIC participants.

Some of the specific recommendations discussed in this section deal with specification for the foods to be allowed in the revised food packages. These specifications are presented in Table 4-3 (*Proposed Specifications for Foods*) and in Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages* with additional detail.

Including Fruits and Vegetables in the WIC Food Packages

The single most fundamental change in the revised WIC food packages is the inclusion of a variety of fruits and vegetables in all packages for individuals six months of age and older. The forms vary from commercial baby food fruits and vegetables to fresh produce for children and women. Regardless of the form, the principle is consistent—to increase fruit and vegetable intakes by WIC participants. To facilitate participant choice in the purchase of fresh produce, within WIC budget constraints, this option would involve issuing cash-value food instruments (such as vouchers, food-checks, or coupons). As an alternative, processed fruits and vegetables may be specified by WIC state agencies when fresh produce is limited and to allow the processed option to be chosen by participants who prefer processed forms. Using the specifications in Table 4-3 and other information, state agencies would identify specific processed fruits and vegetables to be included on lists from which participants could choose fruits and vegetables. using the regular WIC food instrument. (See Box 4-1 to distinguish between standard food instruments and cash-value vouchers.) Because of greater participant choice, lower cost in many states, and potentially greater nutrient contribution from the fresh produce option, the committee encourages states to adopt that option to the extent possible.

Rationale for Adding Fruits and Vegetables

The addition of fruits and vegetables to WIC food packages is consistent with a major recommendation of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005)—namely, to increase daily intake of fruits and vegetables. The basis for that recommendation was the substantial body of literature that supports the association of fruit and vegetable consumption with reduced risk of chronic disease including stroke and perhaps other cardiovascular diseases (e.g., Bazzano et al., 2001, 2002), some cancers (e.g., WCFR/AICR, 1997; IARC/WHO, 2003), and type 2 diabetes (e.g., Ford et al., 2003). Evidence also suggests that increased fruit and vegetable consumption may be useful in programs to promote and sustain loss of body weight in overweight individuals (Stamler and Dolecek, 1997; Appel et al., 2003).

BOX 4-1 Definitions of Food Instruments

- *Standard WIC food instrument*: a check, voucher, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) authorization, or other payment method that is issued to the participant to obtain specific foods allowed under the WIC program. For a representation of a standard food instrument, see Figure F-1A in Appendix F—*Supplementary Information*. In this report, the term *food instrument* applies only to the standard WIC food instrument.
- *Cash-value voucher*: a check, voucher, or other payment method with a specific cash value (e.g., \$1.00, \$2.00) that can be used only to obtain fresh fruits and vegetables. See Figure F-1B in Appendix F—*Supplementary Information*—for a representation of a cash-value voucher. In this report, the term *cash-value voucher* is not meant to indicate only a voucher method of payment. For example, an EBT authorization system could be programmed to serve as both the standard food instrument and the cash-value voucher.

In addition, increased consumption of fruits and vegetables helps promote nutritional adequacy and may displace less nutritious items in the diet. Food consumption data show that fruits contribute more vitamin C than any other food group in the American diet, while vegetables contribute the greatest amount of vitamin A and potassium (DHHS/USDA, 2004). Fruits additionally provide more than 10 percent of total intake for 8 nutrients and vegetables for 15 nutrients (DHHS/USDA, 2004). Five of the priority nutrients identified by the committee (potassium, fiber, vitamin A, vitamin C, and folate) are high in commonly-consumed fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables are low in saturated fat, total fat, and sodium unless sources of these nutrients are added in processing.

Numerous studies have examined predictors of the acceptance, liking, and consumption of fruits and vegetables by children. The availability of fruits and vegetables in the household and the modeling of fruit and vegetable consumption by parents are the two most powerful predictors identified (Gibson et al., 1998; Kratt et al., 2000; Tibbs et al., 2001; Cullen et al., 2001, 2003; Fisher et al., 2002; Brown and Ogden, 2004; Cooke et al., 2004).

The committee received many public comments from health professionals, consumers, WIC program staff, and others advocating for the inclusion of fruits and vegetables in the WIC food packages. Importantly, two recent pilot studies provided cash-value vouchers for fresh fruits and vegetables to WIC participants (Herman, 2004; Runnings, 2004). In one pilot study, the cash value of the vouchers totaled \$40—four times the amount per month being proposed by this Institute of Medicine (IOM) committee. Preliminary results of that study showed a high redemption rate for the cash-value vouchers (Herman, 2004). The experience from both pilot studies, albeit unpublished at the present time, indicated that providing fresh produce to WIC participants using cash-value vouchers (1) increased the intakes of fruits and of vegetables, (2) added variety to the diets of WIC participants, and (3) was highly acceptable to WIC participants of various ethnic/cultural backgrounds (Herman, 2004; Runnings, 2004). Abuse of the cash-value vouchers, if it occurred, was minimal. Thus, the committee anticipates that the proposed addition of fresh fruits and vegetables will be a welcome addition to the food packages and will serve as an incentive for participation in the WIC program.

Specific Recommendations

Juice, primarily consumed as fruit juice, is part of the current food package for infants four months of age and over. In contrast, juice is not provided in the revised food packages for infants at any age and the quantity of juice is reduced in food packages for children and women. Deleting or reducing the quantity of juice in the set of food packages helps allow for the inclusion of whole fruits and vegetables while containing food costs. The reduction in the amount of juice provided for older children to about 4 ounces per day per day is consistent with the AAP recommendation for that age group (AAP, 2004). The AAP also notes that juice does not provide any additional nutritional benefit beyond that of whole fruit. The reduced amount of juice for women is consistent with the recommendation of the *Dietary Guidelines* 2005 that whole fruits be used for a majority of the total daily amount of fruit (DHHS/USDA, 2005).

For infants beginning at six months of age, the committee recommends the inclusion of commercial baby food fruits and vegetables and fresh bananas. Fresh bananas may be substituted for baby food fruits at the rate of approximately one fresh banana per four ounces of commercial product. To encourage or promote full breastfeeding, the recommended amounts of baby food fruits and vegetables are more generous for fully breast-fed infants than other infants as detailed below.

- For fully breast-fed infants, approximately eight ounces of commercial baby food fruits and vegetables are provided per day.
- For other infants, approximately four ounces of commercial baby food fruits and vegetables are provided per day.

These changes in Food Package II are based on several considerations. Baby food fruits and vegetables serve to introduce all older infants to new flavors and textures. For the fully breast-fed infants, they provide needed nutrients and also provide a nutritious food to mix with the pureed meat products (to improve their palatability and texture). Commercial baby foods allow targeting the food to the infant, and they are available in developmentally appropriate textures. The small size of the containers is compatible with food safety. That is, the food can be consumed within the safe storage period for refrigerated opened baby foods. The small size of the containers is also compatible with introducing the infant to a variety of foods and flavors over time. Substitution of banana for part of the commercial baby food would need to be requested at the time of issuing the food package prescription in the WIC clinic. If chosen, banana would be specified on the standard food instrument.

For children and adults, three different types of fruit and vegetable offerings are proposed, as follows:

1. *Fresh produce option for children and women.* Since few fresh fruits and vegetables are sold in uniform weight units with uniform bar codes, and their prices vary considerably across seasons, regions, and stores, they cannot be prescribed in quantity terms and still control the overall cost of the WIC food package. Thus, to implement the fresh produce option, the committee recommends the issuance of separate (small denomination, such as \$2) cash-value vouchers at the level of \$10 per month for adolescent or adult women and \$8 per month for children. This corresponds to approximately 12 pounds and 10 pounds of fresh produce for women and children, respectively, or 1 to 2 servings per day. The committee recommends that any

- combination of fresh fruit or fresh vegetable—except white potatoes⁹—be allowed in quantities with a value up to the amount of the cash-value voucher(s).
2. *Processed fruit and vegetable option for children and women.* This would be handled with the WIC program's standard food instrument system. There are several possible scenarios: (1) at the store, the client would be able to select preferred types among some alternatives listed on the food instrument or (2) with input from the client, the CPA would specify the types and amounts of processed fruits and vegetables selected from the list of choices allowed by the WIC state agency (see Table 4-3 and Table B-1 in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages* for specifications of allowable products from which the state agency could choose). Seven 15-ounce cans of fruit and seven 14.5-ounce cans of vegetables would provide approximately the same the number of child-size servings that could be purchased with the proposed \$8 fresh produce option for children. Nine 15-ounce cans of fruit and nine 14.5-ounce cans of vegetables would provide approximately the same number of adult-size servings that could be purchased with the proposed \$10 fresh produce option for women.
 3. *Combined fresh and processed option for children and women.* The WIC state agency could choose to allow a combination of fresh produce and processed fruits and vegetables for those who request it. Doing this would entail a combination of cash-value vouchers and the use of the WIC program's standard food instrument system. For example, the client might request cash-value voucher(s) for \$6 worth of fresh produce and processed fruits and vegetables for the remainder.

Effects on Program Staff and Vendors of Adding Fruits and Vegetables

The committee anticipates that a number of adjustments will be necessary on the part of both program staff and vendors in order to implement the committee's recommendations concerning fruits and vegetables.

At the WIC state agency level, the decision would be made regarding which of the three fruit and vegetable options would be allowed. State agencies also would need to determine which processed fruit and vegetable choices could be made available while controlling costs. The committee encourages state agencies to allow participants many choices within the processed option as well as the option for cash-value vouchers. This would promote acceptability of the foods by people of many different backgrounds. See the section *Providing More Flexibility for WIC States Agencies and More Variety and Choice for WIC Participants*.

Local WIC program staff, if allowed by the state agency, would issue separate food instruments for fresh and processed items (i.e., cash-value vouchers for fresh produce expressed

⁹ Orange yams and sweet potatoes would be allowed. Some states may choose to **exclude** a very small number of other starchy vegetables if local use is very common but not nutritionally advisable. For example, specific state agencies might exclude white yams (ñame), a popular root crop among some Hispanic groups; the possible exclusion of ñame is likely to be important only in certain regions.

in maximum dollar amounts; standard itemized food instruments for processed items expressed in maximum quantities). Any allocation of the fruits and vegetables into fresh or processed would have to be decided at the time the WIC food prescription is written. The inclusion of fruits and vegetables in WIC food packages will provide the necessity and the opportunity for participant education regarding choosing and using fruits and vegetables and using the cash-value voucher(s). See Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation*—for further recommendations concerning nutrition education.

It is anticipated that retail food vendors will sell more fresh fruits and vegetables as a result of the inclusion of these products in the children's and women's food packages. Since fresh produce is a relatively high margin department in retail food stores, this is expected to be a welcome change. Fruit and vegetable producers and distributors would benefit from increases in sales. There will, however, be some added vendor costs to implement this change. Examples follow.

- Sales personnel in the produce section may need to spend time assisting shoppers to determine the cost of unpackaged fresh fruit and vegetable selections.
- Checkout areas may be slowed initially if participants over- or under-estimate the cost of the fresh fruits and vegetables they select. (See *Fresh Produce* in the *Workable Procedures* section of Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation*—for suggestions on ways to resolve this problem.)
- Retail food stores may have to program the computers that collect scanner data to be able to track the sales of food products to WIC recipients by type of payment (cash-value voucher vs. standard itemized food instrument).
- Small stores may need to increase the array of foods in the produce section.
- Retail vendors that serve only WIC customers do not currently carry fresh fruits and vegetables, except possibly for carrots. They will need to change their operations to accommodate the sale of some fresh fruits and vegetables. This may involve new business licenses to meet health and safety regulations.

Except in very small stores, adding processed fruits and vegetables is not expected to pose an additional vendor burden beyond the staff training that will be required to accommodate additional items and choices recommended for the revised packages. Small stores may need to increase the array of foods on the shelves.

In public meetings held by the committee, various vendors commented on implementation issues relating to the sale of fresh (or processed) fruits and vegetables. They specifically asked that fresh produce be prescribed using a method that designates a dollar value (e.g., a cash-value voucher).

Including More Whole Grain Products

The committee makes recommendations to include more whole grains in WIC food packages for women and children. This action responds to the new guidance (DHHS/USDA, 2004; DHHS/USDA, 2005) to consume at least three servings per day of whole grains to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease and type 2 diabetes, to help with body weight maintenance, and to increase intake of dietary fiber. In particular, the committee recommends that allowed breakfast cereals for children and adults include iron-fortified whole grain cereals only and that whole grain bread (with allowable substitution of brown rice, oatmeal, bulgur, whole grain barley, or

soft corn tortillas) be included in the food packages for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (Food Packages IV, V, and VII). State WIC agencies would use Table 4-3 (*Proposed Specifications for Foods*) and Table B-1 (Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*) and other resources to determine which types and brands of whole grain products would be allowed.

Reducing Saturated Fat and Limiting Cholesterol for Participants Two Years of Age and Older

The committee took several steps to reduce the amount of saturated fat in the revised food packages for participants two years of age and older and to limit the amount of cholesterol in the food packages for women. The changes also reduce the amount of total fat provided by the packages. The intent is to be consistent with the current recommendations from *Dietary Guidelines* for children ages 2 through 4 years and for adult women: limiting saturated fat intake to less than 10 percent of food energy while keeping total fat intake within the range of 20 to 35 percent of food energy for adults, 25 to 35 percent of food energy for children 4 through 18 years, and 30 to 35 percent of food energy for children aged 2 through 3 years; and keeping dietary cholesterol intake below 300 mg per day (DHHS/USDA, 2005). This guidance is based on substantial data showing that intakes of saturated fat greater than 7 to 10 percent of food energy are associated with increased risk for coronary heart disease and that dietary fat intake exceeding 35 percent of food energy may increase risk for overweight and obesity and often is accompanied by excessive saturated fat intake (IOM, 2002a; DHHS/USDA, 2004). Current food intake data show that average saturated fat intake is 11 to 13 percent of food energy (Briefel and Johnson 2004; Gleason and Suitor, 2001).

To reduce the saturated fat content of the food packages for children and women, the committee proposed several changes in recommendations for fluid milk. One is a modest reduction in the recommended maximum amounts of milk in packages for children and women. Another change, and perhaps the most fundamental, is that the revised food packages specify reduced-fat, low-fat, or nonfat fluid milk (i.e., maximum of 2% milk fat)¹⁰ for children two years and older and for adult women. Whole milk (3.5-4% milk fat) is a major source of saturated fat in the diet, contributing almost one-third of saturated fat intake in the U.S. (Cotton et al., 2004). Furthermore, a recent IOM report on reducing exposure to dioxins and similar compounds through the food supply specifically recommended the substitution of fat-reduced milk for whole milk in government-sponsored feeding programs for children (including school feeding programs and the WIC program), in order to reduce the exposure to these compounds that occurs through consumption of animal fat (IOM, 2003b).

The maximum amount of cheese allowed has also been reduced in the revised food packages. At present the packages allow up to four pounds of cheese (current Food Packages IV-VI) and five pounds in the current Food Package VII. The committee proposes a maximum of one pound

¹⁰ The committee is using terminology as required on labeling for milk and milk products (FDA, 1998). “Reduced-fat” has two percent milk fat, “low-fat” has one percent milk fat, and “nonfat” is skim or fat-free. The term “fat-reduced” is used to refer to all varieties with two percent or less milk fat.

of cheese in revised Food Packages IV-VI and two pounds in the revised Food Package VII. Reducing the maximum amount of cheese reduces the amount of saturated fat, total fat, and cholesterol.

The revised food packages for children and women provide less cholesterol than the current package because they provide fewer eggs, but the major reason for decreasing the quantity of eggs was to help make it possible for the packages to provide a wider variety of foods. This revision is consistent with current dietary guidance on cholesterol intake from the IOM (i.e., that cholesterol intake be as low as is consistent with a nutritionally adequate diet) (IOM, 2002a) and the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (i.e., that cholesterol intake be below 300 mg/d) (DHHS/USDA, 2005). The quantity of eggs provided by the revised packages is comparable with the average amount of eggs consumed by children who are participating in the WIC program (Oliveira and Chandran, 2005).

Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding

The committee placed emphasis on developing food packages that could promote and support breastfeeding. Reasons for this emphasis include the following:

- Breastfeeding provides substantial short- and long-term health benefits for the infant and the mother. Infant feeding recommendations are summarized in Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—of this report.
- Breastfeeding objectives are part of *Healthy People 2010* (DHHS, 2000b), and WIC participants lag behind the general population in progress toward meeting those objectives (see Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*).
- The Surgeon General issued the *HHS Blueprint for Action on Breastfeeding* in 2000, introducing it with the statement, “Breastfeeding is one of the most important contributors to infant health” (OWH, 2000).
- Breastfeeding rates in the hospital and at six months for WIC infants are about 20 percentage points lower than for non-WIC infants (Ryan, 1997; Ryan et al., 2002; Ahluwalia et al., 2003).
- The charge to this IOM committee included consideration of the role of WIC food packages in reinforcing breastfeeding (see Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*).
- Numerous public comments submitted to the committee expressed the need to encourage breastfeeding.

A study by Chatterji and Brooks-Gunn (2004) on participation in the WIC program and the initiation and duration of breastfeeding, using linked data on mothers and children from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, concluded that the WIC program faces a difficult challenge in encouraging low-income mothers to breastfeed while also providing formula.

Recognizing the challenge of designing WIC food packages that would support breastfeeding, the committee proposed a three-pronged approach that is more comprehensive than the current approach. [Currently, the regulations simply provide breastfeeding women with food packages for up to 12 months (rather than 6 months) and provide an enhanced package for fully breastfeeding women.] In particular, the proposed approach focuses on the market value of the package for the mother/infant pair for the entire first year after birth, addresses differences in

supplementary nutrition needs of breast-fed and formula-fed infants, and considers how to minimize early supplementation with formula. Since the proposed changes are substantial and untested, the committee also calls for pilot studies before wide-scale implementation.

Market Value of the Packages for the Mother-Infant Pair

Proposed changes to help support breastfeeding address packages for the infant as well as the mother since both the new mother and the infant ordinarily are eligible to receive a WIC food package. From a mother's point of view, the dollar value of the current food packages provided to formula-feeding infant-mother pairs is substantially larger than that of the packages for the fully breastfeeding pairs, especially during the first six months postpartum. Because of differences in the market (pre-rebate) value of food packages, mothers may perceive the current food packages for the partially breastfeeding pair to be the most attractive option and the food packages for fully breastfeeding pairs to be the least attractive.¹¹ The food package cost evaluation conducted by this committee (see Chapter 5—*Evaluation of Cost*), validates this perception.

Some evidence suggests that attractive packages for fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs might act as an incentive for breastfeeding. In the WIC Infant Feeding Practices Study of 1997, breastfeeding women were asked if they knew about the special package for breastfeeding women who did not accept formula from the WIC program (Bayder et al., 1997). [See Table 1-1, Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*, for a description of the current enhanced breastfeeding package—the enhancements being the inclusion of both dried beans and peanut butter, cheese (in addition to cheese as a substitute for milk), carrots, canned tuna, and additional juice.] Women who knew about the enhanced package were 27 percent less likely to discontinue breastfeeding than women who were unaware of such a package (Bayder et al., 1997). This gives support for the committee's effort to increase the attractiveness of the contents of the food packages for the fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs while decreasing the relative pre-rebate values of the food packages for partially breastfeeding pairs and fully formula-feeding pairs. The market value cost comparisons for the proposed packages for mother-infant pairs appear in Chapter 5—*Evaluation of Cost*, Table 5-5.

In comparing the revised food packages for infants at least age six months of age, the food package for fully breast-fed infants (Food Package II-BF) provides twice the amount of commercial baby food fruits and vegetables provided by the packages for infants who receive formula (Food Packages II-BF/FF and II-FF). The food package for fully breast-fed infants (Food Package II-BF) also provides commercial baby food meat, a good source of iron and zinc.

Compared with the revised Food Package VI for fully formula-feeding mothers, the revised Food Package VII for fully breastfeeding mothers provides more milk and eggs; it also provides canned fish, whole grains, cheese (in addition to cheese as a substitute for milk) and both dried beans and peanut butter.

¹¹ The difference is less apparent when examining costs to the WIC program because infant formula rebates reduce the cost borne by the program (Tuttle and Dewey, 1996).

Differences in Nutritional Needs

The differences in the packages for the mother-infant pairs are based on differences in nutritional needs—not just on relative cost. Thus, the package for fully breastfeeding women provides the most food energy and nutrients, and the package for fully formula-feeding women provides the least (see Tables B-2A through B-2D in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*). Similarly, starting at the age of six months, the proposed package (Food Package II-BF for fully breast-fed infants) includes commercial baby food meats to add iron and zinc. As listed in Table 2-10 (Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*), intakes of iron and zinc need to be increased for fully breast-fed infants but not for formula-fed infants ages 6 through 11 months.¹²

Chemical analyses of breast milk at various stages of lactation indicate that iron and zinc contents are low in comparison with the needs of infants ages 6 through 11 months (Krebs, 2000; Dewey, 2001; Krebs and Westcott, 2002). Since the iron and zinc contents of breast milk are not dependent on the mother's mineral status, an older breast-fed infant needs appropriate complementary foods that will supply these minerals (Domellöf et al., 2004). Baby food meats serve this purpose.

Minimizing Early Supplementation

Proposed Policy Change Related to Initial Food Package Options for Mothers/Infant Pairs After Delivery: Because early supplementation with formula may contribute to the short duration of breastfeeding of those who choose to breastfeed, the committee recommends that only two infant feeding options be offered initially after delivery—either full breastfeeding or full formula-feeding—and that WIC staff continue or increase their efforts to encourage and support breastfeeding. Women who choose to breastfeed, whether they intend to continue fully breastfeeding or intend to move to partial breastfeeding, would receive the enhanced fully breastfeeding food package (Food Package VII) for the first month after delivery. (If a mother knew she would need to change to partial breastfeeding at month one or later—because of employment, for example—she could arrange for that when initially certified).

Under this approach, infant formula would not be provided to breast-fed infants during the first month after birth, but peer counseling, consultation with a lactation specialist, breast pumps, or other support for breastfeeding would need to be readily available. If a breastfeeding mother contacts the local WIC clinic to request formula during the first month, a desirable approach would be for the clinic to provide additional breastfeeding support and/or counseling with a peer counselor, lactation consultant, or qualified health educator with breastfeeding expertise. If appropriate, the mother may receive up to the maximum amount of formula in Food Package I-BF/FF-A for fully formula-fed infants (with the amount adjusted to the number of days remaining in the first month). The food package assignments could change after the first month. For example, a breastfeeding mother could ask to have her infant assigned to the partially

¹² Data supporting this statement are presented in Table 2-1 (Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*) and in Table C-2C (Appendix C—*Nutrient Intake of WIC Subgroups*).

breast-fed category (Food Package I-BF/FF). In this case, the mother would be assigned to Food Package V.

Basis for Policy Change: Evidence for the recommended policy change relates to the physiology of breastfeeding and studies involving the provision of supplemental formula to breastfeeding women. Physiology provides a strong basis for avoiding supplemental formula. The amount of milk a breastfeeding woman produces depends directly on how often and how long she nurses. If the infant is hungry and needs to nurse often to get enough milk, the mother will begin to produce more milk to meet the demand. Because of this, guidance for new breastfeeding mothers encourages them to nurse often—8 to 12 feedings every 24 hours and for as long a period as the infant remains at the breast (AAP, 2005). Providing supplemental formula to a new breastfeeding mother may interfere with her milk production and success at continued breastfeeding.

In a number of studies among diverse groups, full breastfeeding in the neonatal period (or delayed introduction of formula) has been positively associated with longer duration of breastfeeding (Hill, 1991; Novotny et al., 2000; Whaley et al., 2002; Ekström et al., 2003; Chapman et al., 2004). Some of these studies were conducted in WIC settings (Hill, 1991; Novotny et al., 2000; Whaley et al., 2002). Ekström and colleagues (2003) found that supplementation without a medical reason decreased the prevalence of full breastfeeding and the duration of any breastfeeding. They suggest that lack of self-confidence in breastfeeding ability may be a key factor explaining the negative effects on breastfeeding duration of supplementing with formula for non-medical reasons.

The committee did not find any interventions that examined the effects of delaying formula in the WIC setting. However, a review of nine randomized controlled trials (involving a total of 3,730 women) found that providing hospital discharge packs that contained formula reduced the rates of full breastfeeding at all follow-up time points but did not influence early termination of breastfeeding (Donnelly et al., 2000). In retrospective and prospective studies, the receipt of formula in hospital discharge packs is negatively related to breastfeeding duration (Gross et al., 1998).

Recommended Studies

The committee's intent was to recommend food packages and policies that would promote the establishment of successful long-term breastfeeding among women who choose that feeding method. Because effects of these changes in the food packages and initial infant feeding options on initiation and duration of breastfeeding are unknown, the committee strongly recommends comprehensive pilot testing before full-scale implementation of these changes. Elements of such pilot tests are presented in Chapter 7—*Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation*.

Addressing Developmental Needs of Infants and Young Children

The revised food packages consider specific developmental and physiological needs through the amounts of infant formula provided, the types and timing of availability of complementary foods, and the requirement for whole milk for one-year-old children.

Amounts of Infant Formula Provided

Fully formula-fed infants: For fully formula-fed infants birth through 3 months of age (Food Package I-FF-A), the amount of formula provided is not changed from the current Food Package I. The maximum allowance of 403 fluid ounces of formula concentrate (26 fl oz of formula per day)¹³ provides approximately 530 kilocalories per day, which is nearly the same as the mean Estimated Energy Requirement (EER) of 555 kilocalories per day for formula-fed WIC infants birth through 3 months of age (see Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages* for detailed information).

For fully formula-fed infants 4 through 5 months of age (Food Package I-FF-B), the committee recommends increasing the maximum amount of formula to 442 fluid ounces of formula concentrate per month. The slightly increased amount provides an additional 2.5 fluid ounces of formula per day and brings the total food energy to 581 kilocalories per day. This amount of food energy equals 93 percent of the mean EER for infants 4 through 5 months of age (623 kcal/day) and 88 percent of the maximum food energy provided by the current Food Package II (for infants 4-11 mo of age).¹⁴ (See Appendix B for detailed information.) Thus, compared with the current Food Package II, the revised Food Package I-FF-B provides slightly less energy to infants 4 through 5 months of age. The seeming contradiction (fewer calories despite more formula) is explained by the exclusion of juice and cereal from the revised food package for infants 4 through 5 months of age. In the current Food Package II, the juice and cereal provide about 134 kilocalories per day (see Appendix B for detailed information). The revised infant food packages provide essential nutrients without providing excess food energy, and reinforce the nutrition education message to initiate the routine feeding of complementary foods beginning around six months of age (AAP, 2004, AAP, 2005). For fully formula-fed infants ages 6 through 11 months (Food Package II-FF), the proposed amount of formula is reduced to 312 fluid ounces of formula concentrate per month; the rationale is to provide an increasing amount of nutrients through complementary foods while reducing intake of formula.

Partially breast-fed infants: The amounts of formula provided for partially breast-fed infants mirrors the amounts provided for fully formula-fed infants with the following important differences: (1) the partially breast-fed option is not available in the first month postpartum—in order to promote breastfeeding as explained elsewhere; (2) the maximum amount provided approximates half of the amount provided to fully formula-fed infants—to provide about half of the infant's nutritional needs to encourage the mother to breastfeed enough to provide at least half of the infant's nutritional needs; and (3) powdered formula is recommended during ages 1 through 3.9 months—to promote food safety and discourage waste as explained elsewhere.

¹³ *Factor for days per month*—In keeping with the apparent assumptions used in various FNS documents, the committee used the factor of 31 days per month for calculations involving nutrients provided for infants. For all other participants, the committee used the factor of 30 days per month. For standard use, formula concentrate is diluted with an equal amount of water. Thus, 13 fl oz of formula concentrate reconstitutes to 26 fl oz of formula. A 13 fl oz can of infant formula concentrate is a common unit for purchase.

¹⁴ *Substitution for powdered formula*—See Table C-5 in Appendix C for the amounts of powdered formula that would be allowed.

The revised infant food packages provide essential nutrients, limit food energy, and reinforce the nutrition education message to initiate the routine feeding of complementary foods beginning around six months of age (AAP, 2005).

Changes in the Types and Timing of Availability of Complementary Foods

The committee recommends that the WIC program not provide complementary foods until the infant is six months of age. This is the age at which most healthy infants are developmentally ready to handle complementary foods (Hammer, 1992; Morris and Klein, 2000; Naylor and Morrow, 2001). Infants ordinarily do not need complementary foods for nutritional reasons at younger ages—either breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula would entirely meet the nutritional needs of most infants (Brown et al, 1998; Dewey, 2001; Domellöf et al., 2001; Griffin and Abrams, 2001; Butte et al., 2002; WHO, 2001a, 2001b, 2002; Habicht, 2004). There are some exceptions in which supplementation is recommended.¹⁵ The committee's intent is to design food packages that address the nutritional needs of most rather than all infants. The committee's recommendation to provide complementary foods beginning at age six months is consistent with the most recent guidelines on complementary feeding (AAP, 2005; WHO, 2002; Kramer and Kakuma, 2002, 2004) and common guidelines for clinical practice in the field of pediatrics (Hendricks et al., 2001; Morris and Klein, 2000; AAP, 2001c; Rudolph and Rudolph, 2003).¹⁶

To make possible the gradual introduction of a variety of fruits and vegetables, the committee recommends the deletion of fruit juice and the addition of commercial baby food fruits and vegetables and fresh bananas to Food Package II for infants ages six months and older. The allowed foods span the range of textures appropriate for infants at different stages of development. To provide iron and zinc in forms with high bioavailability to meet the needs of fully breast-fed infants, the committee recommends the addition of commercial baby food meats for fully breast-fed infants beginning at age six months (Food Package II-BF). The package for fully breast-fed infants also provides additional baby food fruits and vegetables; the rationale is to provide additional nutritional value to improve the parity with other infant packages, to provide sufficient fruits and vegetables to mix with baby food meats to increase the palatability of strained meats for older infants, and to encourage prolonged breastfeeding by adding to the convenience and monetary value of the food packages of the fully breastfeeding mother/infant pair.

¹⁵ Infants who will be fully breast-fed should receive vitamin K supplementation within the first six hours after birth (AAP, 2004, 2005). Infants who have inadequate iron stores (e.g., were born preterm, had low birth weight, have hematological disorders) generally require iron supplementation before six months of age (AAP, 2004, 2005). Vitamin D supplementation is recommended for fully breast-fed infants (and partially breast-fed infants if receiving less than 17 fluid ounces of iron-fortified formula) (AAP, 2004, 2005). Additional supplementation may be required for infants born preterm (see Schanler, 2001) or in underdeveloped countries (Greer, 2001).

¹⁶ Some parents may choose to feed their infants complementary foods before the age of six months, but the committee did not find a developmental or nutritional rationale to provide complementary foods in the WIC food package before age six months.

The recommendations for the milk fat content are consistent with AAP recommendations of whole milk for children who are one year of age and fat-reduced milk for older children (AAP, 2004). The exclusion of dried fruit from the processed fruit and vegetable options for children (see Table 4-3) is intended to reduce the risk of choking posed by that form of fruit (AAP, 2004).

Addressing Obesity Concerns

Overweight and obesity in children and adults largely outranks undernutrition as a significant public health concern (DHHS/PHS, 1988; NRC, 1989a; IOM, 1991; Kessler, 1995; Koplan and Dietz, 1999; Mokdad et al., 1999, 2000, 2004, 2005; DHHS, 2001; IOM, 2004c). Moreover, prevalences of overweight and obesity are especially high in subpopulations that are over-represented in the WIC population (Flegal et al., 2002; Kumanyika et al., 1999; Paeratakul et al., 2002; Wardle et al., 2002). Thus, the committee considered ways that re-design of the WIC food packages could help promote healthy body weight for WIC participants. In doing so, the committee kept in mind a number of key points:

- Although many factors contribute to overweight and obesity, the ultimate cause is positive energy balance (Koplan and Dietz, 1999; IOM, 2004c).
- If maintained over time, small changes in energy intake can lead to substantial gain in body weight. For example, it is estimated that most of the U.S. population could maintain a healthy body weight by a change in energy balance of 100 kilocalories per day (Hill et al., 2003)—that is, by decreasing daily intake by 100 kilocalories, increasing daily energy output by 100 kilocalories, or some combination.
- Infancy may be a critical period for preventing the development of overweight during childhood (Whitaker, et al., 1997; Ong et al., 2000; Law et al., 2002; Stettler et al., 2002) and its long-term consequences (Whitaker, et al., 1997; Law et al., 2002).
- Some evidence suggests that reducing the consumption of sweet drinks, including fruit juice, may be helpful in managing the body weight of preschool children (Welsh et al., 2005).

The committee's recommended changes to the WIC food packages support small reductions in total food energy and improvements in nutrient density. The emphasis is on nutrient dense foods and beverages and limitations on added sugars for all, and an increase in fiber and decrease in saturated fat content of the packages for children and women. Compared with the current food packages, the revised food packages for infants provide less food energy after the age of four months (except for fully breast-fed infants). The food packages for children and women provide somewhat less milk, cheese, eggs, and juice; and, for those age two years and older, milk cannot exceed two percent milk fat. The addition of fruits and vegetables and the emphasis on whole grains are consistent with recommendations for food patterns that may contribute to a healthy body weight. Together with nutrition education, the proposed WIC food packages can play an important role in promoting optimal pregnancy weight gain, postpartum weight status, and healthy growth of children.

The revised food packages are designed to encourage breastfeeding and thus may contribute to a reduced risk of overweight in children. In a recent review, Dewey examined 11 studies and

found that eight of the studies demonstrated a moderate but significant protective effect of breastfeeding against overweight in childhood and adolescence (Dewey, 2003). Moreover, a recent prospective study of mother/infant pairs found that the combined effects of short duration of breastfeeding and early introduction of solid foods are associated with significantly greater infant weight gain, from birth to one year, especially among infants born to overweight mothers (Baker et al., 2004). Based on this evidence, extending the duration of breastfeeding and delaying the introduction of solid foods would appear to be appropriate strategies for early prevention of overweight in young children.

In summary, the subpopulations served by the WIC program are at risk for the development of overweight and obesity. It is important to address issues of a healthy body weight during the life stages of WIC participants. The proposed WIC food packages provide a variety of nutrient-dense foods in moderate amounts and can contribute to developing healthy eating patterns, reinforcing nutrition education, and promoting positive changes in dietary behaviors.

Providing More Flexibility for WIC States Agencies and More Variety and Choice for WIC Participants

The cultural diversity and heterogeneity of the WIC participant population pose special challenges for a supplemental nutrition program. Many public comments called for more options among allowed foods—both to improve incentives for participation in the WIC program and to increase consumption of the foods provided. In proposing revisions, therefore, the committee recommends increases in the types and total number of allowed foods. Table 4-3 lists proposed specifications that give the state agencies more flexibility in determining which food items they will allow. The committee urges WIC state agencies to allow the participants as much variety and choice of foods from Table 4-3 as is feasible considering cost constraints and availability of foods in grocery outlets common to the region. Providing more variety and choice will facilitate the tailoring of food packages to specific situations, especially for different ethnic or cultural groups. Two food categories merit special attention in this regard: fruits and vegetables and milk and milk products, as described below. Other areas of increased choice include the form of dry peas and beans (either packaged dried or canned), more types of fish (see Table 4-3), and whole grain options.

Fruits and Vegetables

The committee recommends a great deal of flexibility for state agencies and the opportunity for variety and choice for participants within the proposed fruit and vegetable category of the food packages. This recommendation is based on three considerations.

- The availability, cost, and quality of different forms of fruits and vegetables vary substantially among states, territories, and tribal agencies. These characteristics range from (a) markets with a wide variety of fresh produce that is abundant year-round with little seasonal variation to (b) markets with a very limited selection of fresh produce, possibly only seasonally, but with some variety (e.g., the most popular selections) of fruits and vegetables available in canned or frozen forms. WIC state agencies would determine if and when the fresh produce option would be available (e.g., certain months of the year). The committee encourages the WIC state agencies to allow participants to select from a wide variety of processed fruits and vegetables for the processed option.

- The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* recommends the consumption of a variety of nutrient-dense foods within and among the basic food groups and staying within energy needs (DHHS/USDA, 2005). The recommendation is based on evidence that dietary variety within food groups is related to dietary adequacy for both adults and children (Krebs-Smith et al., 1987; Cox et al., 1997; Foote et al., 2004). Variety and choice at the participant level directly addresses recommendations in the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005). Although there is some evidence that participation in the WIC program is associated with greater dietary variety than is non-participation among low-income children, dietary variety generally is low among children in low-income families (Knol et al., 2004).
- Choice at the participant level also responds to this IOM committee's Criterion 4 (which addresses the suitability of forms of food) and Criterion 6 (which addresses the acceptability of the foods for people of different cultural backgrounds).

The committee recognizes that nutrient content varies widely across individual items within the fruit and vegetable groups. Allowing choice at the participant level makes it impossible to ensure that the selections made will provide a specified amount of nutrients. This is especially applicable to the fresh produce option. However, the limited available evidence from pilot studies shows that, when provided with a fresh fruit and vegetable supplement to the WIC food package, participants chose a wide variety of different items (Herman, 2004; Runnings, 2004). Allowing choice increases the likelihood that a food will be consumed. The committee identified individual participant choice and variety as priorities, especially within this proposed food category. Choice holds potential to provide incentives for participation, improve acceptability of foods offered across a diverse set of cultural backgrounds, and promote long-term healthy eating patterns. The only restriction the committee placed on the choice of fruits and vegetables is not to allow white potatoes (that is, disallow potatoes other than orange yams and sweet potatoes). The committee based this restriction on the amounts suggested in the USDA Food Guide for consumption of starchy vegetables (DHHS/USDA, 2005), food intake data indicating that consumption of starchy vegetables meets or exceeds these suggested amounts (Krebs-Smith et al., 1997; FSRG, 1999; Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002; Briefel et al., 2004b), and food intake data showing that white potatoes are the most widely used type of vegetable (Krebs-Smith et al., 1997; FSRG, 1999; Cavadini et al., 2000; Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002; Briefel et al., 2004b).

Milk Products

Although milk and milk products provide the most concentrated source of calcium in the U.S. diet, a high prevalence of lactose maldigestion and low cultural acceptability have been widely cited as reasons for the low consumption of dairy products among people of color (Pobocik et al., 2003; Auld et al., 2002; Jackson and Savaiano, 2001; Horswill and Yap, 1999; Story and Harris, 1989; Fishman et al., 1988). Studies show that women of color of childbearing age, particularly Asians and African Americans, are especially at risk for low intakes of dietary calcium (Siega-Riz and Popkin, 2001; Klesges et al., 1999; Wu-Tso et al., 1995). Milk and cheese are not a part of traditional food patterns of many cultural groups (NAWD, 2000; NWA, 2003; Kittler and Sucher, 2004). In public comments, yogurt, soy beverage ("soy milk"), and tofu were frequently requested calcium-rich options (NWA, 2003). For a variety of reasons,

individuals with lactose maldigestion are able to tolerate yogurt better than milk (Kolars et al., 1984; Savaiano et al., 1984; Smith et al., 1985; Lerebours et al., 1989; Martini et al., 1991; Wynckel et al., 1991; Kotz et al., 1994, Galvão et al., 1995, 1996).

In the U.S. diet, fluid milk is an important source of vitamin D, a fat-soluble vitamin. The U.S. supply of fluid milk is fortified with vitamin D to prevent rickets on a population-wide basis. However, most other milk products are not fortified with vitamin D. If milk is replaced by milk products or other alternatives that are not vitamin D fortified, vitamin D intakes may be inadequate. Thus, replacements for milk are to be approached with caution even if they are rich in calcium.

For the reasons discussed in the two preceding paragraphs, proposed allowed foods include fat-reduced yogurt as a partial substitute for fluid milk for children and women, calcium-set tofu (tofu prepared with calcium salts) as a partial substitute for milk for women, and calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage (“soy milk”) as an alternative for all or part of the fluid milk for adult women.¹⁷ These new choices may be viewed by some participants as more acceptable sources of calcium (and vitamin D in some cases) for WIC participants with milk allergies and lactose maldigestion and for those who avoid milk for cultural, religious, or other reasons. To maintain the nutritional content and cost neutrality of the food packages, some substitutions for milk (i.e., yogurt, calcium-set tofu) are allowed in limited amounts. These limitations can be waived in cases of lactose intolerance or other medical conditions when prescribed in writing by a RMA.

SUMMARY

The IOM Committee to Review the WIC Food Packages proposed changes in the amounts and kinds of foods in all seven food packages. In doing so, the committee gave special attention to revising the food packages to:

- Include fruits and vegetables for all participants six months of age and older;
- Include more whole grain products;
- Reduce the amount of saturated fat for participants two years of age and older;
- Promote and support breastfeeding, especially full breastfeeding;
- Address the developmental needs of infants and young children;
- Address obesity concerns; and
- Provide more flexibility for the WIC states agencies and more variety and choice for the WIC participants.

¹⁷ Soy products [i.e., tofu, soy beverage (“soy milk”)] are not allowed as substitutions for milk in the children's package except when prescribed in writing by a RMA. Through nutrition education parents or guardians will learn that children are at nutritional risk when milk is replaced by other foods.

Additionally, the committee recommends that the revised food packages be provided in full, except to the extent that the packages are tailored to the needs of individual WIC participants.

The proposed changes consider current recommendations for nutrient intakes and dietary patterns, the major diet-related health problems and risks faced by this population, the characteristics of the WIC program, and the diversity of the WIC-eligible population. The proposed changes will serve to make the WIC food packages more consistent with national and professional dietary guidance and more consistent with nutrition education messages that promote healthful diets for the WIC population. The revised WIC food packages have the potential to address current nutrient inadequacies and excesses, to address current discrepancies between dietary intake and dietary guidance described by food groups, and to address current and future diet-related health problems in the nation's population.

TABLE 4-3 Proposed Specifications for Foods in the Revised Food Packages^a

Category/Food	Participant Group	Allowed Foods and Minimum Requirements
Infant Food		
Infant formula	Infants, 0-11.9 mo	Iron-fortified infant formula. (No change from current specifications.)
Infant cereal	Infants, 6-11.9 mo	Iron-fortified infant cereal, instant. (No change from current specifications.)
Baby food fruits and vegetables	Infants, 6-11.9 mo	Commercial baby food fruits and vegetables without added sugars, starches, or salt (i.e., sodium)—Texture may range from strained through diced. Fresh banana may replace up to 16 oz of baby food fruit at a rate of 1 lb of bananas per 8 oz of baby food fruit.
Baby food meats	Fully breast-fed infants only, age 6-11.9 mo	Single major ingredient, commercial baby food meat; without added sugars, starches, vegetables, or salt (i.e., sodium)
Dairy		
Milk	Children (age ≥ 2 y) and women	No more than 2% milk fat allowed.
Cheese	Children and women	No change from current specifications. The committee does not recommend any substitutions for cheese in Food Package VII.
Yogurt	Children and women	Plain or flavored; ≤ 17 g of total sugars per 100 g yogurt—Yogurt for those age 2 y and older may not contain more than 2% milk fat.
Eggs	Children and women	No change from current specifications. Hard boiled eggs, where readily available for purchase in small quantities, may be provided for participants with limited cooking facilities. The committee does not recommend any substitutions for eggs.
Fish, canned	Woman, fully breastfeeding (VII)	New options include canned salmon and other canned fish that do not pose a mercury hazard as identified by advisories from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Pack may include bones and skin.
Fruits and Vegetables		
Fresh fruits and vegetables	Children and women	Any variety of fresh whole or cut fruit; without added sugars Any variety of fresh whole or cut vegetable except white potatoes (sweet potatoes and yams are allowed); without added sugars, fats, or oils. Variety in choices should be encouraged through nutrition education.
Processed fruits and vegetables	Children and women	Any variety of canned ^c fruit, juice pack or water pack; without added sugars (21 CFR § 145)—Any variety of frozen fruits; without added sugars Any variety of canned ^c or frozen vegetable except white potatoes (sweet potatoes and yams are allowed); without added sugars, fats, or oils—Soups and condiments such as catsup, pickles, and olives are excluded.

TABLE 4-3 Proposed Specifications for Foods in the Revised Food Packages^a

Category/Food	Participant Group	Allowed Foods and Minimum Requirements
		Variety in choices should be encouraged through nutrition education.
	Women only	Any variety of dried fruits; without added sugars, fats, oils, or salt (i.e., sodium).
Grains		
Cereal	Children and women	Ready-to-eat cereals and hot cereals (instant-, quick- and regular-cooking) must be <i>whole grain</i> (e.g., must contain a minimum of 51% whole grains) and conform to other current specifications (e.g., must be iron-fortified, must not exceed added sugars limitations).
Whole grain bread	Children and women except non-breastfeeding postpartum women	Bread must conform to FDA standard of identity for whole wheat bread (21 CFR § 136.180) (e.g., must contain a minimum of 51% whole grains).
OR Other whole grains		OR Bread must meet labeling requirements for making a health claim as a “whole grain food with moderate fat content” (e.g., must contain a minimum of 51% whole grains) Brown rice, bulgur, oatmeal, barley; without added sugars, fats, oils, or salt (i.e., sodium)—May be instant-, quick-, or regular-cooking. Soft corn or whole wheat tortillas without added fats or oils could be allowed.
Juice	Children and women	No change from current specifications.
Legumes	Children and women	Any variety of mature dry beans, peas, or lentils in dry-packaged or canned forms; without added sugars, starches, or fats as purchased—Canned legumes may be regular or lower in sodium content. Baked beans may be provided for participants with limited cooking facilities.
Peanut butter	Children and women	No change from current specifications.
Soy beverage	Women	Soy beverage (“soy milk”) must be fortified to contain nutrients in amounts similar to cow’s milk.
Tofu	Women	Regular or firm calcium-set tofu [prepared with only calcium salts (e.g., calcium sulfate)]. May not contain added fats, oils, or sodium.

^a See Table B-1 (Appendix-B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*) for more complete specifications. Any processed foods for children and adults may be regular or reduced in sodium content unless otherwise specified.

Evaluation of Cost

A major consideration in the re-design of the WIC food packages was the requirement to achieve cost neutrality in proposing recommended changes. According to Public Laws 101-147 and 105-336 (U.S. Congress, 1989, 1998), “States [i.e., WIC state agencies] must undertake cost containment measures, including contracts for the purchase of infant formula and, if possible, other WIC foods.”¹ The importance of considering cost also was stated explicitly in the September, 2003 Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FNS, 2003, p. 53907). For the purposes of this report, the term cost neutrality means that the average cost per participant of the complete set of revised WIC food packages (Food Packages I through VII) proposed in this report does not exceed that cost of the current WIC food packages using identical methods for estimating costs. This chapter explains the methods used to estimate the costs of the current and revised food packages and the results of these estimations on food package costs for the program as a whole. This chapter also presents comparisons of the market value of current and revised food packages for the three types of mother/infant pairs: fully breastfeeding, partially breastfeeding, and fully formula-feeding mother/infant pairs. These comparisons show changes in the potential monetary value of the packages for breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding postpartum women. Lastly, because current trends in the prices of milk and infant formula indicate the potential for large increases in the future costs of the WIC food packages with or without revisions, the chapter addresses the sensitivity of estimates to changes in the prices of these foods.

OVERVIEW

In the process of re-designing the food packages, the committee estimated the cost of a number of possible sets of food packages. At each iteration, possible adjustments were considered in the types and amounts of foods needed to achieve cost neutrality while meeting the criteria shown in Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background* (Box 1-1). In following this approach, the committee initially worked with the basic food packages for women and children—that is, the food packages without substitutions. Depending on the package, these

¹ Quote is from GAO (General Accounting Office). 2001. *Food Assistance: WIC Faces Challenges in Providing Nutrition Services*. Report No. GAO-02-142. Washington, DC: General Accounting Office.

basic food packages include fluid milk, cheese, peanut butter, dried beans, whole wheat bread, eggs, tuna, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Because the committee worked to allow for flexibility in the revised food packages, we also estimated the cost (and nutrient content) of food packages that incorporated substitutions at specified rates (see Appendix E²). The final cost estimates for the set of revised food packages include the cost of making selected substitutions at specified rates (see Appendix E²) to the basic set of food packages. The specified substitution rates are based on assumptions; differences in assumptions would lead to a range in estimated average participant cost per month. Since most of the substitutions are higher-cost food items, the estimated cost of the set of revised food packages with substitutions is higher than the cost of less flexible food packages.

Within regulatory parameters, WIC state agencies currently can control costs by specifying a food item in lower-cost forms, varieties, brands, or container sizes. In estimating cost, the committee did not consider additional state or local agency discretion. Instead, costs were calculated using various forms, varieties, brands, and container sizes of food items that are representative of current practice or common use (i.e., based on the average share of household market purchases in national survey data) (ACNielsen Homescan™; ACNielsen, 2001).

In evaluating the cost neutrality of proposed changes, the committee estimated the food costs to the WIC program based on the estimated costs of each food package and the number of participants in the relevant participant category for the year 2002.³ In all cases, it was assumed that the revised food packages or the allowed substitutions had no effect on rates of participation in the WIC program. The cost of each of the current and revised food packages was estimated using the maximum monthly allowance for each food and a nationally representative price for the specified food items. For revised food packages, assumptions were made about the substitution rates for selected higher cost substitutions in the package. This process yields an estimate of the cost of the maximum package per month. Although changes in the prescription rates⁴ or redemption rates⁵ have the potential to change program costs, data are unavailable on which to adjust for the current or future prescription rates or redemption rates.

² Bases of Assumptions Used in Nutrient and Cost Analyses of Food Packages can be found in Tables E-1 (for infants) and E-2 (for children and women) in Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*. Calculated Costs of Representative Amounts of Foods in the Revised Food Packages can be found in Tables E-3A (for infants) and E-3B (for children and women).

³ The exception is costs of medical foods for participants with special dietary needs. The committee assumed that there would not be a change in the amount or type of medical foods provided. The cost of these foods is not included in either the current or the revised average cost estimates.

⁴ In this report the term “prescription rate” refers to the percentage of the maximum allowance that is prescribed for WIC participants. For example, although the maximum allowance of milk for a one-year-old child is currently 24 quarts per month, this maximum allowance is not prescribed for every one-year-old child. Thus the actual amount of milk prescribed for a child as a proportion of the maximum allowance for that child contributes to the overall prescription rate for milk in the entire WIC program.

⁵ In this report the term “redemption rate” refers to the percentage of the maximum amount prescribed for WIC participants that is actually obtained. For example, although 24 quarts of milk may be prescribed for a child per month, that amount may not be redeemed for the child. Thus the actual amount of milk obtained (“redeemed”) for a child as a proportion of the amount prescribed for that child contributes to the overall redemption rate for milk in the entire WIC program.

METHODS

Data

General data considerations

The base year for analysis was 2002, a recent year with a reasonably complete set of program and participant data available. The quantities for food items were based on the maximum allowances specified for the current and revised packages (for current Food Packages I-VII, see Table 1-1 in Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*; for the revised food packages for infants see Table 4-1 and for children and women see Table 4-2 in Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*).

Prices

Data for the prices of each of the foods were identified from sources considered nationally representative of the food items likely to be selected and available to the participants. No single best source was available for all of the food prices. The committee used the sources indicated for the following types of foods:

- *Infant formula*: Retail prices for infant formula were obtained from a report released by the Economic Research Service (ERS) (Oliveira et al., 2001) that calculated the average market price of infant formula using 2000 retail-scanner data [scanner-based retail sales tracking data from Information Resources, Inc. (IRI, Chicago, IL), InfoScan® database]. The data were designed to be representative of the U.S. using 64 market areas. The ERS report included price data on all types of infant formula (i.e., standard⁶ and specialized).⁷ The committee used only data on prices for standard milk-based formulas for this analysis.
- *Fruits and vegetables*: Estimated prices for fruits and vegetables, including prices by form of the produce (i.e., fresh, canned, frozen, dried), were obtained from Reed et al. (2004) and a recently released data set (ERS, 2004b) on fruit and vegetable purchases and prices. These prices are based on ACNielsen Homescan™ 1999 price data (ACNielsen, 2001).
- *Eggs*: The source of the egg price was monthly average price data for 2002, Grade A, large eggs from the Consumer Price Index-Average Price Data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, 2004a).⁸
- *Other groceries*: Prices for groceries (including milk and milk products) were calculated based on 2001 ACNielsen Homescan™ purchase-price data (ACNielsen, 2001). Specifications for each food item reflected the allowed

⁶ The term “standard infant formula” refers to both milk-based and soy-based infant formulas, excluding specialized infant formula (i.e., formula for infants or children with special dietary needs).

⁷ Related items in the infant formula category of the InfoScan database that were not actually infant formula (e.g., Pedialyte® and other electrolyte maintenance solutions) were excluded from the data for the ERS analysis.

⁸ Egg price data were drawn from BLS (BLS, 2004a) because of ease in identifying a representative food item in this category and the uniform product specification.

product characteristics for the current food packages obtained from the FNS website (FNS, 2004e, 2004f) or for the revised food packages as described in Table 4-3 (*Proposed Specifications for Foods*, Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*). The pricing data used also reflect container sizes allowed, if known for the current packages or if applicable for the revised packages. The average unit value (expenditure divided by quantity) used purchase data from all sample respondents in the ACNielsen Homescan™ panel (i.e., regardless of income). This method yields a market purchase-weighted price.

The price data come from different years (1999-2002), depending on the source of data. However, adjustment of the price data to the base year 2002 (BLS, 2004b, Consumer Price Index—Food at Home) showed that, during this period, the adjustment for overall price changes made a small and similar difference in overall costs for both the current and revised set of packages (that is, less than 1% difference for either set of packages). Hence, unadjusted price data were used in the analyses presented here.

Infant Formula Rebate Assumption

Under cost control requirements, WIC state agencies must negotiate rebate contracts with infant formula companies. All of the cost estimates make use of the following assumption on the rebate.

Data provided by FNS (public communication during open session, February, 2004, J. Hirschman, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA; FNS, 2004i, 2002 data) indicate that the average monthly pre-rebate cost for Food Package I (for infants ages birth through 3 months) was \$94.03, and the average monthly post-rebate food package cost was \$30.17. Because the current Food Package I comprises infant formula only, the committee used the ratio of the two costs to estimate the post-rebate cost as 32.1 percent of the pre-rebate cost of formula. Therefore, the committee adjusted the actual cost of the infant formula (obtained as described above) by a factor of 0.321 to obtain the post-rebate cost for the formula included in both the current and revised food packages. By holding the rebate level constant, prices are held constant for the purposes of comparing costs between current and revised food packages.

Numbers of Participants

The numbers of individuals in each participant category were from *WIC Participant and Program Characteristics: PC2002* (Bartlett et al., 2003, tables; Kresge, 2003, executive summary). Further delineation of participant groups by breastfeeding status was based on estimates of breastfeeding practices across the U.S. and among WIC participants by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2004a, 2004b, 2004d).

Estimating Food Package Costs

Estimated package costs for the current and revised food packages are based, respectively, on the current or revised amounts of each food item and an estimated cost per unit of the food item.

The contents of the current and revised packages can be described in terms of general food categories (e.g., breakfast cereals) or representative food items (e.g., instant oatmeal). In many cases, the price for a general food category included in the package is the weighted average of

several food items, estimated using a series of assumptions. The specific assumptions used in the cost analysis are presented in Tables E-1 and E-2 in Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*. For example, a weighted average for the cost of breakfast cereals using market share data (ACNielsen Homescan™; ACNielsen, 2001) was used to determine the proportion of total cereal products purchased as cooked cereal (10%) and as ready-to-eat cereal (90%). The weighting done to estimate package costs is the same weighting that was done for the nutritional analyses except for some selected food items;⁹ details of the weighting are presented in Tables E-1 and E-2. When the package included a cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetables, the value of the voucher was included in the cost of the package. That is, the total package cost for each participant category was calculated as the sum of the costs of component food items plus the cash value of the voucher for fresh produce, as applicable. See Table 5-1 for a comparison of the estimated costs of the current and revised food packages. See Tables E-3A and E-3B in Appendix E—*Cost Calculations* for the cost of representative amounts of component food items used in the revised food packages.

Estimating Program Costs for Food

To estimate program costs for the sets of current and revised food packages, the estimated number of participants receiving each package in 2002 was multiplied by the estimated cost of the respective package. The committee assumed that there would be no change in WIC participation rates and no shifts among applicable participant categories. Although we might expect some shifting in WIC participation rates and among participant categories in response to changes in WIC food packages and policies relating to them, the basic comparison of costs assumed no change in participation rates. The potential effect of participation rate changes on costs was explored through sensitivity analysis reported below.

The current and revised sets of food packages do not include estimates of the costs of the package for participants with special dietary needs: that is, for, infants receiving special formulas and children and women receiving Food Package III. The committee's assumption is that there would be no differences in the cost of special formulas and medical foods in the sets of current and revised food packages. As an example, we used the assumption that the prescription rate for soy infant formula stays constant for the current and revised food packages; therefore we did not include this parameter in the cost analyses.

⁹ Baby food fruits and vegetables are examples of selected food items that were calculated differently for the cost and nutrient analyses. Since there were no cost differences between specific fruits and vegetables in most baby food product lines, differentiation of specific items was not applicable in the cost analysis. The nutrient content varies for the different fruits and vegetables available in commercial baby food product lines, so representative choices were used in a weighted average for the nutrient analysis.

TABLE 5-1 Comparison of Estimated Costs of Current and Revised Food Packages (2002)^a

Group	Age/Participant Category	Description	Current Package No.	Current Package Cost (post-rebate, if applicable)	Revised Package No.	Revised Package Cost (post-rebate, if applicable)
Infants	0-3.9 mo	Fully formula-fed	I	\$ 29.75	I-FF-A	\$ 29.75
	0-0.9 mo	Partially breast-fed	I	\$ 29.75	—	—
	1-3.9 mo	Partially breast-fed	I	\$ 29.75	I-BF/FF-A	\$11.96
	0-3.9 mo	Fully breast-fed		0	—	0
	4-5.9 mo	Fully formula-fed	II	\$ 37.43	I-FF-B	\$ 32.63
		Partially breast-fed	II	\$ 37.43	I-BF/FF-B	\$ 16.32
		Fully breast-fed	II	\$ 7.68	I-BF-B	0
	6-11.9 mo	Fully formula-fed	II	\$ 37.43	II-FF	\$ 42.30
		Partially breast-fed	II	\$ 37.43	II-BF/FF	\$ 30.78
		Fully breast-fed	II	\$ 7.68	II-BF	\$ 57.10
Children	1-1.9 y		IV	\$ 39.29	IV-A	\$ 38.98
	2-4.9 y		IV	\$ 39.29	IV-B	\$ 38.49
Women	Pregnant		V	\$ 41.23	V	\$ 48.45
	Partially breastfeeding		V	\$ 41.23	V	\$ 48.45
	Non-breastfeeding postpartum		VI	\$ 34.39	VI	\$ 37.41
	Fully breastfeeding		VII	\$ 50.61	VII	\$ 57.05

NOTES: BF = fully breast-fed (i.e., the infant receives no formula through the WIC program); BF/FF = partially breast-fed (i.e., the infant is breast-fed but also receives some formula through the WIC program); FF = fully formula-fed.

^a All costs are market purchase-weighted prices estimated using 1999-2002 price data (see data sources).

DATA SOURCES: Price data are from Economic Research Service, USDA (ERS, 2004b, 1999 price data; Oliveira et al., 2001, 2000 infant formula price data); ACNielsen Homescan (ACNielsen HomescanTM, 2001, price data for 2001 obtained through ERS, USDA); and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (BLS, 2004a, 2002 price data).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The estimates of the total program cost for food in 2002 are reported in Tables 5-2 and 5-3 (*Estimated Program Costs for Food per Month Using Current Packages and Revised Packages*). In these tables, the average post-rebate costs are the “program participant” weighted average monthly food package costs. The current program cost for food (Table 5-2) is estimated to be an average 2002 cost per participant of \$34.76 per month. In comparison, FNS estimated the average monthly post-rebate food package cost for FY02 to be \$34.84.¹⁰ The FNS estimate is based on participation, program total food expenditures, and total rebates from the WIC program administrative databases, adjusted for price changes. The committee’s estimates are based on participation, food package quantities, and food prices. The committee’s estimates (1) for

¹⁰ The FNS estimate of average post-rebate food package cost of \$34.84 was provided to the committee by FNS for the average monthly food package cost per person for 2002 (public communication during open session, February, 2004, J. Hirschman, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA) and is also available on the FNS website (FNS, 2004i, 2002 data).

program participation are described in Tables 5-2 and 5-3, (2) for quantities of food are described in Table 1-1 (Chapter 1—*Introduction and Background*) for the current food packages and in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 (Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*) for the revised food packages, and (3) for food prices are described in Tables E-3A and E-3B (Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*). The committee's methods are expected to affect the estimated 2002 cost of the current set of food packages as follows:

- The assumption of a full prescription rate¹¹ and the selection of some high-priced food items in the packages for children and women (e.g., not restricting selection to store brands), could lead to cost estimates higher than those obtained from administrative data on program total food expenditures.
- The committee's cost estimates do not include any separate costs for participants with special dietary needs (Food Package III). Because the committee assumed these costs would not change, the comparison of the cost of the current and revised food packages are valid. However, the committee's assumption should lead to an estimated cost that is lower than the cost obtained from administrative cost data that include the costs of Food Package III.
- Using nationally representative prices rather than the prices available to WIC participants in local stores or in certain areas served by the WIC program could lead to cost estimates lower than those faced by WIC state agencies. For example, some high cost areas such as Alaska, Hawaii, territories, and reservations that are served by the WIC program were not represented in the price data used by the committee.¹²

Nonetheless, the use of the same method for estimating the costs of the current and of the revised packages minimizes the effects of these assumptions used in the cost analyses. This approach produces valid estimates to use in determining whether or not the revised packages are cost neutral.

Cost Neutrality

For the purposes of evaluating whether the set of revised packages is consistent with controlling food costs, the committee compared the average cost per participant for the current set of packages (as estimated by the committee) to the average cost per participant for the set of revised packages (estimated by the committee in the same manner). The comparison of costs between the two sets of packages is made on the basis of "average post-rebate food package cost." A cost neutral set of proposed changes would be such that the post-rebate average cost per participant of the set of revised packages is close to that of the current average post-rebate average cost per participant. Thus, the basis of comparison is the committee's estimate of an average 2002 cost per participant for the current food packages of \$34.76 per month.

¹¹ The committee did not have access to valid administrative data to estimate the difference between the maximum allowance and the amount of food provided to a WIC participant; that difference is commonly referred to as the prescription rate.

¹² Food prices may be higher in low-income neighborhoods due to number and type of grocery outlets available (Chung and Myers, 1999; Morland et al., 2002b; Leibtag and Kaufman, 2003).

The average 2002 cost of the revised food package is estimated to be \$34.57 per participant per month—approximately equal to the current set of packages (\$0.19 less than that of the current set of food packages, a difference of less than 1% of the average participant cost of the set of current packages). See Tables 5-2 and 5-3. **Therefore the set of revised food packages meets the cost neutrality constraint.** Varying some of the rates of substitution of product forms in ways that test the sensitivity of the estimates to some of the assumptions leads to estimates of the average cost per participant that lie in the range of \$34.03 to 34.95 per participant per month. Even though the estimated cost of a revised food package is higher than the cost of the corresponding current food package for some participant groups, costs for other revised packages are lower than those of the corresponding current package. On average, the cost per participant is no higher. Since the methods and sources used for determining costs were the same for the sets of current and revised food packages, the similarity in costs indicates that the proposed changes in components of the packages would have little effect on overall food costs to the WIC program assuming no changes in participation by category or in redemption rates.

NOTES FOR TABLE 5-2. Additional detail is available in Table E-4 in Appendix E—Cost Calculations..

^a All costs are market purchase-weighted prices estimated using 1999-2002 price data (see data sources). Data on rates of participation are for 2002 (Bartlett et al., 2003).

^b Data on the total pre- and post-rebate cost of the infant packages was provided to the committee by FNS (public communication during open session, February, 2004, J. Hirschman, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA). The committee used these data to estimate that the average post-rebate cost of infant formula was 32.1% of the pre-rebate cost using 2002 data. The data for FY2002 can be obtained on the FNS website (FNS, 2004i); data for other years are also available and verify the recent range of post-rebate costs as 29.2 to 32.5% (1999 through 2003) (FNS, 2000, 2001, 2003b, 2005).

^c Percentage of infants fully breast-fed at three months of age was reported (CDC, 2004d). Percentage of partially breast-fed infants was calculated from these data and data on the percentages of infants who had ever been breast-fed at three months of age (CDC, 2004d).

^d Number of participants was calculated using data Exhibit 3.1 from USDA's *WIC Participant and Program Characteristics, 2002* (Bartlett et al., 2003), recognizing that some discrepancies exist in these data. An infant is defined as a participant who, at certification, is under one year of age and who would be classified as a child at the age of 366 days. However, in 2002, about 2.84% of WIC participants categorized as one-year-old children are, in fact, eleven-month-old infants who have been recertified as one-year-old children; additionally, about 0.38% of WIC participants who are classified as infants are participants who are older than 366 days.

^e Percentage of infants fully or partially breast-fed at 4-5.9 months of age was extrapolated from data for infants at 3 and 6 months of age [CDC, 2004d; Abbott Labs, 2002, 2003 (2001 data)].

^f Percentages of infants fully or partially breast-fed at 6-11.9 months of age were calculated as the average of data reported for infants at 6 months (CDC, 2004d) and 12 months of age (CDC, 2004d; Briefel et al., 2004a).

^g Includes 0.8% of children, age 1-4.9 y, who were reported as "age not reported."

^h Percentage distribution of women as fully breastfeeding (55% of the total) or partially breastfeeding (45% of the total) was calculated according to the distribution of infants identified as fully or partially breast-fed (*ibid.*).

DATA SOURCES: Price data are from Economic Research Service, USDA (ERS, 2004b, 1999 price data; Oliveira et al., 2001, 2000 infant formula price data); ACNielsen Homescan (ACNielsen Homescan™, 2001, price data for 2001 obtained through ERS, USDA); and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (BLS, 2004a, 2002 price data). Data on rates of participation are from resources published by USDA (Bartlett et al., 2003, 2002 data; Kresge, 2003, 2002 data). Data on percentages of infants breast-fed were obtained from the 2003 *National Immunization Survey* (CDC, 2004a, 2004d) and published resources (Abbott Labs, 2002, 2003; Briefel et al., 2004a).

TABLE 5-3 Estimated Program Costs for Food per Month Using Revised Packages (2002) ^a

Group	Age/Participant Category	Description	Package	Percentage within Age/ Participant Category	Number of Participants	Cost (pre-rebate, if applicable)	Cost Post- _b Rebate
Infants	0-3.9 mo	Fully formula-fed	I	36	668,309	\$ 92.69	\$ 29.75
		Partially breast-fed ^{c,d}	— (0-0.9 mo)	7	129,949	\$ 4.65 ^e	\$ 1.49
		Partially breast-fed ^{c,d}	I (1-3.9 mo)	21	389,847	\$ 37.25	\$ 11.96
		Fully breast-fed ^c	—	36	668,309	0	
	Subtotals ^f			100	1,856,414		
	4-5.9 mo	Fully formula-fed	II	69	38,428	\$ 101.66	\$ 32.63
		Partially breast-fed ^g	II	20	11,138	\$ 50.83	\$ 16.32
		Fully breast-fed ^g	II	11	6,126	0	
				100	55,692		
	6-11.9 mo	Fully formula-fed	II	79	118,955	\$ 91.02	\$ 42.30
		Partially breast-fed ^h	II	16	24,092	\$ 55.14	\$ 30.78
		Fully breast-fed ^h	II	5	7,529	\$ 57.10	
				100	150,576		
	Subtotals ^f						
	Totals for infants ^f				2,062,682		
Children	1-1.9 y ⁱ		IV-A	36	1,447,212		\$ 38.98
	2-4.9 y ⁱ		IV-B	64	2,572,820		\$ 38.49
	Totals for children ^f			100	4,020,032		
Women	Pregnant ^f		V	45	878,619		\$ 48.45
	Partially breastfeeding ^j		V	11	205,559		\$ 48.45
	Postpartum ^f		VI	31	597,451		\$ 37.41
	Fully breastfeeding ^j	Non-breastfeeding	VII	13	252,572		\$ 57.05
	Totals for women ^f			100	1,934,201		
	Totals for program				8,016,915		
	Average cost per participant (per month)						\$ 34.57

NOTES FOR TABLE 5-3. Additional detail is available in Table E-4 in Appendix E—Cost Calculations.

^a All costs are market purchase-weighted prices estimated using 1999-2002 price data (see data sources). Data on rates of participation are for 2002 (Bartlett et al., 2003).

^b Data on the total pre- and post-rebate cost of the infant packages was provided to the committee by FNS (public communication during open session, February, 2004, J. Hirschman, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA). The committee used these data to estimate that the average post-rebate cost of infant formula was 32.1% of the pre-rebate cost using 2002 data. The data for FY2002 can be obtained on the FNS website (FNS, 2004i); data for other years are also available and verify the recent range of post-rebate costs as 29.2 to 32.5% (1999 through 2003) (FNS, 2000, 2001, 2003b, 2005).

^c Percentage of infants fully breast-fed at three months of age was reported (CDC, 2004d). Percentage of partially breast-fed infants was calculated from these data and data on the percentages of infants who had ever been breast-fed at three months of age (CDC, 2004d).

^d For the category of partially breast-fed infants 0-3.9 months, the committee estimated that the number of infants aged 0-0.9 months was 25% of the category total and the number of infants aged 1-3.9 months was 75% of the total. In the absence of data on the proportion of infants to anticipate in each of the first 4 months of life, the committee assumed the distribution would be approximately equal in each month, using the census data for children under the age of 5 years as a model ($20.0\% \pm 0.3\%$, mean \pm SD) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2004).

^e One alternative is to provide one small can (up to 15 oz) of powdered formula to breast-fed infants during the first month if requested by the mother. The committee used the assumption that the number of breastfeeding mothers requesting formula in the first months would approximate 50% of the current number of partially breastfeeding mother/infants pairs. The additional monthly cost per participant who choose this option would be \$9.30 in pre-rebate costs and \$2.98 in post-rebate costs. Using the estimate of 50% of the current partially breastfeeding participants ($0.5 * 129,949 = 64,747$) for the first month postpartum, the additional monthly program cost would be an additional 2.4¢ in the average cost per participant.

^f Number of participants was calculated using data Exhibit 3.1 from USDA's *WIC Participant and Program Characteristics, 2002* (Bartlett et al., 2003), recognizing that some discrepancies exist in these data. An infant is defined as a participant who, at certification, is under one year of age and who would be classified as a child at the age of 366 days. However, in 2002, about 2.84% of WIC participants categorized as one-year-old children are, in fact, eleven-month-old infants who have been recertified as one-year-old children; additionally, about 0.38% of WIC participants who are classified as infants are participants who are older than 366 days.

^g Percentage of infants fully or partially breast-fed at 4-5.9 months of age was extrapolated from data for infants at 3 and 6 months of age [CDC, 2004a; Abbott Labs, 2002, 2003 (2001 data)].

^h Percentages of infants fully or partially breast-fed at 6-11.9 months of age were calculated as the average of data reported for infants at 6 months (CDC, 2004d) and 12 months of age (CDC, 2004d; Briefel et al., 2004a).

ⁱ The committee calculated the number of participants in each category using data from the USDA sponsored *WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2002* (Bartlett et al., 2003); data from Exhibit 3.1 (Bartlett et al., 2003) were used to estimate the number of participants ages 1-1.9 y and 2-4.9 y.

^j Percentage distribution of women as fully breastfeeding (55% of the total) or partially breastfeeding (45% of the total) was calculated according to the distribution of infants identified as fully or partially breast-fed (*ibid.*).

DATA SOURCES: Price data are from Economic Research Service, USDA (ERS, 2004b, 1999 price data; Oliveira et al., 2001, 2000 infant formula price data); ACNielsen Homescan (ACNielsen HomescanTM, 2001, price data for 2001 obtained through ERS, USDA); and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (BLS, 2004a, 2002 price data). Data on rates of participation are from resources published by USDA (Bartlett et al., 2003, 2002 data; Kresge, 2003, 2002 data). Data on percentages of infants breast-fed were obtained from the 2003 *National Immunization Survey* (CDC, 2004a, 2004d) and published resources (Abbott Labs, 2002, 2003; Briefel et al., 2004a).

Costs of Substitutions

Table 5-4 shows the effects of selected substitutions on costs. For example, one quart of yogurt costs \$1.58 more, on average, than does one quart of fat-reduced milk. Buying two quarts (one-half gallon) of calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage (“soy milk”) in place of two quarts of low-fat milk would cost an extra \$1.88 (2 qt at \$0.94 per qt). Use of canned fruits and vegetables instead of a cash-value voucher for fresh fruits and vegetable would lead to an estimated \$1.73 increase in costs per month for an adult and \$1.21 increase in costs per month for a child. Buying canned beans (4 16-oz cans) rather than one pound of dried beans would increase the monthly cost by \$1.79.

In estimating the average cost per participant of the set of revised food packages (shown in Table 5.3), the committee allowed for the types and rates of substitutions specified in Tables E-1 and E-2 in Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*. For example, costs for the food package for pregnant and partially breastfeeding women assume that 50 percent of participants will purchase the canned form of legumes rather than the dried form; 50 percent of participants will select processed forms of fruits and vegetables rather than the fresh form; 10 percent of women will purchase calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage (“soy milk”) as an alternate for milk; and 50 percent of women will choose the maximum amount of allowed substitutions for milk (see Tables E-1 and E-2 for detailed information). Since virtually all of the proposed substitutions increase the cost of the package, the costs shown in Table 5-4, which include all of the allowed substitutions in the revised food packages, are higher than the cost would be if less flexibility were allowed. Nonetheless, even allowing this flexibility, the estimated average monthly cost of the set of revised packages is approximately equal to that of the set of current food packages; it is lower by less than 1% of the average monthly cost of the current package.

Sensitivity analysis that considered the various choices indicated the estimated average 2002 cost would range from \$34.03 to \$34.98. The lower end of the range uses the cost of only the fresh option for fruits and vegetables and the higher end of the range assumes that 75 percent rather than 50 percent of participants will choose canned rather than dried legumes. The committee encourages the fresh produce option wherever feasible for several reasons: greater participant choice and therefore higher acceptability by participants of widely varied cultural backgrounds, lower estimated costs, and lower sodium content. However, the committee recognizes that the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables is likely to increase over time and, as a result, the amount of fresh produce that could be obtained with the cash-value voucher would decrease. Because this would lead to a reduction in the nutrient content of the package, the value of the cash-value voucher (both monetary and nutritive value) would need to be reviewed every 1-3 years. One index to use as the basis of the adjustment is the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index series for fresh fruits and vegetables (BLS, 2005).

TABLE 5-4 Estimated Costs of Basic Foods, Selected Substitutions, and Net Cost Changes Resulting from Selected Substitutions in WIC Food Packages (2002) ^a

<i>Food Item Substitution</i>	Food				Proposed Substitution to be Allowed	
	Quan- tity	Unit	Cost per Unit (\$)	Cost (\$)	Food	Net Change in Cost of Food Item (\$)
<i>Milk, fluid, whole</i>	1	qt	0.73	0.73		
Yogurt	1	qt	2.28	2.28	Yogurt (1 qt) for whole milk (1 qt)	+1.55
Cheese	1	lb	3.30	3.30	Cheese (1 lb) for milk (3 qt)	+1.11
<i>Milk, fluid, fat-reduced</i>	1	qt	0.69	0.69		
Yogurt	1	qt	2.28	2.28	Yogurt (1 qt) for milk (1 qt)	+1.58
Soy beverage (“soy milk”)	1	qt	1.64	1.64	Soy beverage(1 qt) for milk (1 qt)	+0.94
Tofu	1	lb	1.76	1.76	Tofu (1 lb) for milk (1 qt)	+1.06
Cheese	1	lb	3.30	3.30	Cheese (1 lb) for milk (3 qt)	+1.23
<i>Beans, dried</i>	1	lb	0.77	0.77		
Peanut butter	18	oz	0.10	1.80	Peanut butter for dried beans	+1.03
Beans, canned (1 16-oz can)	16	oz	0.04	0.64	Canned beans (4 16-oz cans) for dried beans (1 lb)	+1.79
<i>Bread, whole wheat</i>	1	lb	1.80	1.80		
Brown rice	1	lb	1.77	1.77	Brown rice for whole wheat bread (1:1)	-0.03
<i>Tuna (5 6-oz cans)</i>	30	oz	0.09	2.70		
Salmon (2 14.7-oz cans)	29.4	oz	0.11	3.23	Salmon for tuna (~30 oz:~30 oz)	+0.53
Children’s food packages						
<i>Fresh fruits and vegetables</i>	9.76	lb	0.82	8.00		
Canned fruits and vegetables	220	oz		9.21	Canned fruits and vegetables only	+1.21
Women’s food packages						
<i>Fresh fruits and vegetables</i>	12.2	lb	0.82	10.00		
Canned fruits and vegetables	280	oz		11.73	Canned fruits and vegetables only	+1.73

NOTES: For women, 140 oz of canned fruit plus 140 oz of canned vegetables would be approximately equivalent to \$10 fresh fruits and vegetables; for children, 110 oz of canned fruit plus 110 oz of canned vegetables would be approximately equivalent to \$8 fresh fruits and vegetables. Estimated average price for canned fruit is \$0.80 per lb; estimated average price for canned vegetables is \$0.54 per lb. Estimated average price for fresh fruit is \$0.69 per lb; estimated average price for fresh vegetables is \$0.94 per lb. Details on costs of food items in the revised packages are presented in Tables E-3A and E-3B in Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*.

^a All costs are market purchase-weighted prices estimated using 2000-2002 price data (see data sources).

DATA SOURCES: Price data are from Economic Research Service, USDA (ERS, 2004b, 1999 price data); ACNielsen Homescan (ACNielsen HomescanTM, 2001, price data for 2001 obtained through ERS, USDA); and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (BLS, 2004a, 2002 price data).

COMPARING COST INCENTIVES FOR BREASTFEEDING

Using data from Tables 5-2 and 5-3, Table 5-5 was constructed to compare the market (pre-rebate) value of the maximum allowances for current and revised food packages for the three types of mother/infant pairs: fully breastfeeding, partially breastfeeding, and fully formula-feeding. The data in Table 5-5 consider the full length of time that the mother and infant are eligible for the food packages. Table 5-5 shows that the market value for the revised packages for the fully breastfeeding mother/infant pair is substantially higher than that of the current package. The three revised food packages for mothers/infants pairs are more similar in value than are the current food packages. The market value of the set of revised food packages for the fully formula-feeding mother/infant pair remains higher than that for the fully breastfeeding pair, but the difference is greatly diminished. The market value of the current packages for the fully formula-feeding pair is more than two times higher than that for the fully breastfeeding pair; but, for the revised packages, the market value for the fully formula-feeding pair is less than a third higher. The revised food packages for the three possible feeding methods have similar market values.

The changes in the relative value of the mother/infant pairs, when combined with appropriate nutrition education efforts, are designed to encourage more breastfeeding. A switch to more breastfeeding (both full and partial) would have an impact on costs. The direction and magnitude of the change was investigated by simulating possible shifts in participation rates. As expected, shifting mother/infant pairs from the fully formula-feeding option to breastfeeding options has the effect of moving mother/infant pairs from the most expensive set of packages to less expensive ones (Table 5-5). In simulations with fewer fully formula-feeding mother/infant pairs and more fully and partially breastfeeding mother/infant pairs (using a constant shift of 30% for 1-11 mo of age from partial to full breastfeeding, and a smaller range of shifts from full formula-feeding to full breastfeeding), the average 2002 cost fell from \$34.57 to \$33.93, a decrease of nearly 2% (for further detail see Appendix E—*Cost Calculations*, section on Possible Shifts in Participation Rates).

PROJECTING CHANGES IN INFANT FORMULA AND MILK PRICES

Of course any evaluation of costs based on prices of the base 2002 period (or 1999-2002 prices) is sensitive to changes in prices. Greater variability in prices for fruits and vegetables and increases in prices over time, for example, may mean that the amount of food obtained from a fixed valued instrument may change. From the perspective of the program costs, however, the fixed valued instrument for fresh fruits and vegetables isolates the program from the price variation. Current trends, such as relatively large price increases for milk products in 2004, changes in the types of infant formulas marketed, and unfavorable changes in the rebates for infant formulas have made the WIC program vulnerable to increased food costs. Because of changes in the relative amounts of formula and of milk in the current and proposed packages, there may be some cost differences between the current and revised program costs due to shifts of the prices of these foods that represent a relatively large component of program package costs.

In order to evaluate the sensitivity of program costs to price changes, the committee considered (1) a decreased rebate rate for infant formula, shifting the post-rebate cost from 0.321 to 0.50 times the market price, and (2) an increase in milk prices of 20 percent. The effect of the reduced rebate rate on overall program food costs leads to an 8.2 percent increase for the current

TABLE 5-5 Comparison of the Market (Pre-Rebate) Value of Maximum Allowances for Current and Revised Food Packages for Mother/Infant Pairs (2002)^a

Participant Category	Fully Breastfeeding			Partially Breastfeeding			Fully Formula Feeding		
	Cost per Month	Months	Cost for First Year Postpartum	Cost per Month	Months	Cost for First Year Postpartum	Cost per Month	Months	Cost for First Year Postpartum
<i>Current Food Packages</i>									
Mother	\$ 50.61	12	\$ 607	\$ 41.23	12	\$ 495	\$ 34.39	6	\$ 206
Infant, 0-3.9 mo	—	4	—	\$ 92.69	4	\$ 371	\$ 92.69	4	\$ 371
Infant, 4-11.9 mo	\$ 7.68	8	\$ 61	\$ 100.37	8	\$ 803	\$ 100.37	8	\$ 803
Total Cost			\$ 668			\$ 1,669			\$ 1,380
<i>Revised Food Packages</i>									
Mother	\$ 57.05	12	\$ 685	\$ 57.05	1 ^b	\$ 57	\$ 37.41	6	\$ 224
Infant, 0-3.9 mo	—	—	—	\$ 48.45	11	\$ 533			
Infant, 4-5.9 mo	0	4	—	\$ 37.25	3 ^b	\$ 112	\$ 92.69	4	\$ 371
Infant, 6-11.9 mo	0	2	—	\$ 50.83	2	\$ 102	\$ 101.66	2	\$ 203
Infant, 6-11.9 mo	\$ 57.10	6	\$ 343	\$ 55.14	6	\$ 331	\$ 91.02	6	\$ 546
Total Cost			\$ 1,028			\$ 1,135			\$ 1,344

^a All costs are market purchase-weighted prices estimated using 1999-2002 price data (see data sources). Data on rates of participation are for 2002 (Bartlett et al., 2003).

^b There are no packages for the partially breastfeeding mother/infant pair in the first month postpartum. In an attempt to promote successful breastfeeding, the mother and infant would be considered as fully breastfeeding for the first month. These estimates do not include the cost of one can of powdered formula available to mothers who are listed as partially breastfeeding in the first month.

DATA SOURCES: Price data are from Economic Research Service, USDA (ERS, 2004b, 1999 price data; Oliveira et al., 2001, 2000 infant formula price data); ACNielsen Homescan (ACNielsen Homescan™, 2001, price data for 2001 obtained through ERS, USDA); and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (BLS, 2004a, 2002 price data).

food packages and a 6.1 percent increase for the revised food packages. An increase of 20 percent in milk prices increases the program food cost by 5.6 percent for the current set of food packages and 4.5 percent for the set of revised food packages. These changes illustrate that, compared with the current set of food packages, the set of revised food packages is less sensitive to changes in price for these two food components. **The greater diversity of food items included in the revised food packages will tend to reduce the sensitivity of the food package cost to a change in the price of any single food item.**

SUMMARY

The revised food packages are cost neutral. Using identical methods to estimate the average cost per participant of the current and revised WIC food packages, the committee found essentially no change. In particular, the estimated average 2002 cost per participant for the current set of food packages was \$34.76 per month, and for the set of revised food packages was \$34.57 per month (and in the range of \$34.03-\$34.95), approximately equal to the estimated cost of the current package. Thus, given the same methods and prices for comparison, and assuming no shifts in participation by program categories, the changes proposed are likely to have little effect on program food costs. Furthermore, compared to the cost of the current food packages, the cost of the revised food packages would change less in response to changes in the costs of dairy products and infant formula.

The changes in the food packages greatly increase the relative market value (i.e., pre-rebate price) of the combined packages for the fully breastfeeding mother/infant pair; this change in the set of revised food packages could serve as an increased incentive for breastfeeding.

The costing method used includes a cash-value voucher that can be used to purchase a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables of the participants' choosing; the addition of the cash-value voucher could increase the cultural acceptability of the WIC food packages. Because an increase in the cost of fresh produce would lead to a reduced amount of fruits and vegetables that could be obtained with the cash-value voucher and this, in turn, would reduce the nutrient content of the packages, the committee recommends review and revision of the total value of the cash-value vouchers for fresh fruits and vegetables every 1 to 3 years.

The cost evaluation of the revised food packages encompassed major changes directed toward allowing healthier choices (e.g., the addition of fruits and vegetables, reduced-fat rather than whole milk for participants two years of age and older; allowed breakfast cereals are whole grain). These changes could serve to improve the diets of WIC participants. The cost evaluation also included specific amounts of substitutions that were requested by participants [e.g., allowing yogurt, tofu, and soy beverage ("soy milk") as a substitute for milk]; these substitutions could increase the incentive value of the food packages for families to participate in the WIC program.



How the Revised Food Packages Meet the Criteria Specified

The criteria used by the committee in proposing revisions for the food packages appear in Box 6-1. This chapter summarizes specific ways in which the revised food packages address each of the six criteria. During the committee's deliberations, stakeholders submitted comments regarding concerns about the current food packages. Many of the committee's recommendations address multiple concerns. In order to avoid text that would be repetitious, this chapter addresses each of the criteria in sequence and makes use of tables to illustrate how the revised food packages address both the criterion and some of the major concerns of stakeholders (Tables 6-4 to 6-6). A small amount of text highlights the major issue(s) for each criterion.

BOX 6-1 Criteria for a WIC Food Package

1. The package reduces the prevalence of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes in participants.
2. The package contributes to an overall dietary pattern that is consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, for individuals two years of age and older.
3. The package contributes to an overall diet that is consistent with established dietary recommendations for infants and children less than two years of age, including encouragement of and support for breastfeeding.
4. Foods in the package are available in forms suitable for low-income persons who may have limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities
5. Foods in the package are readily acceptable, widely available, and commonly consumed; take into account cultural food preferences; and provide incentives for families to participate in the WIC program.
6. Foods will be proposed giving consideration to the impacts that changes in the package will have on vendors and WIC agencies.

Criterion 1: The package reduces the prevalence of inadequate and excessive nutrient intakes in participants.

The committee designed the revised food packages to provide priority nutrients in amounts that would improve overall nutrient consumption, reducing the prevalence of inadequate or excessive nutrient intakes among the WIC participants.

The impact of the revised food packages on nutrient intakes was evaluated in two ways. First, the nutrient contents of the current and revised packages were compared to determine if the amounts of the priority nutrients (as discussed in Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*) changed in the desired direction (i.e., increased for those with an undesirably high prevalence of inadequacy and decreased for those with an undesirably high prevalence of excessive intakes). The second evaluation examined changes in intakes that might occur as a result of the revised packages, and whether the prevalences of undesirable intakes would decrease, within the context of a risk assessment model (Appendix D—*Evaluating Potential Benefits and Risks*).

Most of the priority nutrients changed in the desired direction in the revised food packages. Priority nutrients that were low in the diets increased for most of the packages, while those that were excessive generally decreased in the packages. Table 6-1 summarizes the direction of changes in the amounts of the priority nutrients in each of the packages. Quantitative estimates of each change are given in the nutrient analyses in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*. Although the amount of energy content provided by the packages decreased for all but the youngest infants, the changes were minor (averaging approximately 80 kcal/d across the packages). The primary focus was on increasing the nutrient density of the packages, not on substantially decreasing their energy content.

TABLE 6-1 Direction of Changes in the Level of Priority Nutrients in the Revised Food Packages (Criterion 1)

Participant Category	Priority Nutrients to Increase in the Packages	Changes in the Revised Packages ^a	Priority Nutrients to Decrease in the Packages	Changes in the Revised Packages ^a
<i>Infants, less than 1 y, non-breastfed</i>				
	No specific priority nutrients; continue to provide a balanced set of essential nutrients	na	Zinc: 0-3.9 mo 4-5.9 mo 6-11.9 mo Vitamin A, preformed 0-3.9 mo 4-5.9 mo 6-11.9 mo Food energy 0-3.9 mo 4-5.9 mo 6-11.9 mo	No change - - No change + - No change - -
<i>Infants, 6-11.9 mo, breast-fed (Food Package II-BF)</i>				
	Iron	+		
	Zinc	+		
<i>Children, 12-23.9 mo (Food Package IVA)</i>				
	Iron	+	Zinc	+
	Vitamin E	++	Vitamin A, preformed	-
	Potassium	-	Sodium	-
	Fiber	++	Food energy	-
<i>Children, 2-4.9 y (Food Package IVB)</i>				
	Iron	+	Zinc	+
	Vitamin E	++	Vitamin A, preformed	-
	Potassium	-	Sodium	-
	Fiber	++	Food energy	-
<i>Pregnant and partially breastfeeding women (Food Package V)</i>				
	Calcium	-	Sodium	-
	Iron	+	Food energy	-
	Magnesium	+	Total fat	-
	Vitamin E	++	Fat as % of food energy	-
	Potassium	+		
	Fiber	++		
	Vitamin A	+		
	Vitamin C	-		
	Vitamin D	-		
	Vitamin B ₆	+		
	Folate	+		

TABLE 6-1 Direction of Changes in the Level of Priority Nutrients in the Revised Food Packages (Criterion 1)

Participant Category	Priority Nutrients to Increase in the Packages	Changes in the Revised Packages ^a	Priority Nutrients to Decrease in the Packages	Changes in the Revised Packages ^a
<i>Non-breastfeeding postpartum women (Food Package VI)</i>				
	Calcium	-	Sodium	-
	Iron	+	Food energy	-
	Magnesium	+	Total fat	-
	Vitamin E	++	Fat as % of food energy	-
	Potassium	+		
	Fiber	++		
	Vitamin A	+		
	Vitamin C	-		
	Vitamin D	-		
	Vitamin B ₆	+		
	Folate	+		
<i>Fully breastfeeding women (Food Package VII)</i>				
	Calcium	+	Sodium	-
	Iron	+	Food energy	-
	Magnesium	+	Total fat	-
	Vitamin E	++	Fat as % of food energy	-
	Potassium	+		
	Fiber	++		
	Vitamin A	-		
	Vitamin C	-		
	Vitamin D	+		
	Vitamin B ₆	+		
	Folate	+		

NOTES: na = not applicable.

^a “+” indicates an increase and “-” indicates a decrease; “++” indicates an increase of at least 50%.

Compared with the current food packages for children and women, the committee estimates that the revised packages provide greater amounts of nearly all of the nutrients of concern with regard to inadequate intake. The exceptions were potassium for children, calcium and vitamin D for pregnant and partially breastfeeding women, and vitamin C for pregnant and breastfeeding women. The amounts of calcium and vitamin C in most food packages are close to or exceed required amounts, according to the Dietary Reference Intakes appropriate in planning for population groups. WIC participants or caregivers could make choices within the options allowed that could increase the amount of specific nutrient(s) in the revised food packages above the committee’s estimates. Indeed, considering various choices among commonly consumed foods (that is, foods used in the nutrient analyses), the committee found examples of choices of food items that provide nutrients in excess of the estimates in the current packages (as for potassium) or, in some cases, to exceed the AI/RDA (as for calcium, vitamin D, and vitamin C).

The revised food packages generally provide less of nutrients of concern with regard to excessive intakes. Preformed vitamin A was reduced in both the infants’ and children’s

packages, and sodium was reduced in the packages for children and women. Although zinc was identified as a nutrient of concern for excessive intake in the diets of formula-fed infants and children, the committee did not find acceptable ways to revise food packages to reduce the amount of zinc. As noted in Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*—the committee recognizes that there are only small differences between the amounts of zinc and vitamin A recommended and the Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (ULs) for these two nutrients for infants and children. Because these ULs were extrapolated from limited data, there is controversy regarding whether they are appropriate (for example, Hotz and Brown, 2004).¹ The committee chose to continue to promote adequate zinc intake for the entire group of WIC infants and children, realizing that the zinc intakes of some formula-fed infants and some children would exceed the ULs. Compared to the current packages, in the revised packages: (1) the zinc content is unchanged for fully formula-fed infants 0 through 3 months;² (2) the zinc content is slightly lower for formula-fed infants 4 through 11 months;³ and (3) the zinc content is higher in the revised package for children ages 1 through 4 years.⁴

Analyses of potential intakes showed changes that essentially paralleled the changes in the nutrients provided in the packages. Although several assumptions were required, the committee estimated the potential changes in intakes that might occur as a result of offering the revised food packages. Importantly, these analyses assumed that any change in the nutrient profile of the packages would be reflected as a change in actual intake. It is not possible to estimate the precise impact of any changes in the packages on nutrient intakes because the full package is not always prescribed, the full prescription is not always obtained, and all the foods obtained may not be consumed by the WIC participant. Details of the analyses of potential intakes and the resulting changes in the predicted prevalence of inadequate and excessive intakes for the priority nutrients are presented in Appendix D—*Evaluating Potential Benefits and Risks*. Tables detailing changes in intake of over 30 micro- and macro-nutrients plus cholesterol and food energy for each of the current and revised WIC food packages are in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*. Following is a summary of the potential changes in intake for the priority nutrients:

¹ The International Zinc Nutrition Consultative Group (IZiNCG) proposed that the ULs (Tolerable Upper Intake Levels) for zinc (IOM, 2001) be replaced with NOAELs (No Observed Adverse Effect Levels). This proposal was emphasized for children because the IZiNCG found that “insufficient data exists to set an upper limit with confidence” (Hotz and Brown, 2004).

² The revised package for infants 4 through 5 months of age (Food Package I) does not provide baby cereals to correspond better to current recommendations regarding the introduction of complementary foods (AAP, 2005); these cereals typically are zinc-fortified and are provided by the current package (Food Package II).

³ For infants ages 6 through 11 months, the amount of infant formula was reduced (in the revised package versus the current package—Food Package II) to better correspond with Estimated Energy Requirements (IOM, 2004c); infant formulas contain zinc.

⁴ This is due to the difference in the zinc content of cereals used in the composites for the current and revised packages (see Table B-2A for zinc content of food packages and Table E-2 for description of cereal composites used).

Formula-Fed Infants Less than One Year of Age: The only nutrient with a predicted change in intake in the non-desired direction is preformed vitamin A. The percentage of the population with intakes greater than the UL increases by approximately 10 percentage points for infants 4 through 5 months of age (see Table D-1B in Appendix D—*Potential Benefits and Risks*) because of a small increase in the amount of formula provided to these infants (see Table B-2B in Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*).

Children 1 Year of Age: Children one year of age (12-23 mo of age) see improvement in almost all food components. Two priority nutrients have predicted changes in intake in the non-desired direction: mean predicted intake of potassium decreases by seven percent (see Table D-1A); and the fraction of the population with predicted zinc intakes greater than the UL increases (observed %>UL is 56%; predicted %>UL with revised Food Package IV-B is 69%) (see Table D-1B).

Children 2 through 4 Years of Age: The revised food package for children has many predicted benefits including sharp increases in intake of vitamin E and fiber (see Table D-1A) and reductions in consumption of sodium, food energy, saturated fat, and cholesterol (see Tables D-1B and D-1C). Two priority nutrients have predicted changes in intake in the non-desired direction: mean predicted intake of potassium decreases by six percent (see Table D-1A); and the fraction of the population with predicted zinc intakes greater than the UL increases (observed %>UL is 58%; predicted %>UL with revised Food Package IV-B is 73%) (see Table D-1B).

Pregnant Women and Partially Breastfeeding Women: For most of the priority nutrients, the revised food package leads to decreases in predicted percentages of the population with inadequate intakes. The benefits are especially large for magnesium, vitamin E, vitamin B₆, and folate. Other benefits include predicted increases in intake of fiber and potassium and decreases in sodium, total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol. Two nutrients have predicted changes in the non-desired direction: the predicted mean intake of calcium decreases by two percent (see Table D-1A) because of a reduction in the amount of milk and milk products in the package; and the fraction the population with predicted intakes of vitamin C that are inadequate increases by 11 percentage points (observed %Inadequate is 33%; predicted %Inadequate with revised Food Package V is 44%) (see Table D-1A).⁵

Non-Breastfeeding Postpartum Women: Other than a predicted decrease in calcium intake (see Table D-1A) and an increase in the percentage with inadequate vitamin C intake (see Table D-1A), the revised package makes progress toward addressing the priority nutrients identified by the committee. For example, there is a reduction in the percentage with inadequate intake of iron, magnesium, vitamin E, vitamin A, fiber, potassium, vitamin B₆, and folate (see Table D-1A). Predicted intakes of sodium, food energy, total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol all decrease (see Tables D-1B and D-1C).⁵

⁵ The amount of vitamin D decreases in Food Packages V and VI; however, dietary intake data for vitamin D were not available to allow evaluation of predicted intakes of vitamin D.

Fully Breastfeeding Women: The revised package addresses very well the priority nutrients for this group, with increased predicted mean intakes of calcium, potassium and fiber (see Table D-1A), and predicted decreases in the percentages with inadequate intakes of iron, magnesium, vitamin E, vitamin B₆, and folate (see Table D-1A). Again, intake of sodium, food energy, total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol are all predicted to decrease (see Tables D-1B and D-1C). There is a small increase in the estimated percentage of the population with inadequate intake of vitamin A (see Table D-1A). For vitamin C, the analysis predicts an increase in the percentage of the population with inadequate intake (see Table D-1A).

Criterion 2: The package contributes to an overall dietary pattern that is consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, for individuals two years of age and older.

As outlined in previous chapters, the committee recommends specific changes in the WIC food packages to help make WIC participants' diets more consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005). The *Dietary Guidelines* report identifies 41 key recommendations—23 for the general public and 18 for special populations. The recommendations address seven of the nine general topics. The committee considered messages regarding physical activity and alcoholic beverages not to be relevant to WIC food packages. Table 6-2 summarizes characteristics of the revised food packages that relate to selected messages from the *Dietary Guidelines*. The revised packages also provide greater balance in food group intakes and are more consistent with the food group guidance in the *Dietary Guidelines*, as shown in Table 6-3. Although not included as a specific recommendation in *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005), the committee maintained consistency with a food safety recommendation of the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DHHS/USDA, 2004) concerning fish.

TABLE 6-2 Consistency of the Revised Food Packages^a with Selected Recommendations from the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005*, for Individuals Two Years of Age and Older (Criterion 2)

Recommendation from the <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005</i>	How Revised Food Packages Contribute to an Overall Dietary Pattern that is Consistent with the <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005</i>
<i>Adequate Nutrients Within Food Energy Needs:</i>	
Consume a variety of nutrient-dense foods within and among the basic food groups while choosing foods that limit the intake of saturated fat, <i>trans</i> fat, cholesterol, added sugars, salt, and alcohol.	<p>Nutrient density: the nutrient content of the packages was increased and the energy content was decreased, leading to an increase in nutrient density</p> <p>Food groups: foods included from each food group</p> <p>Variety: choices allowed within the food groups</p> <p>Food energy: reduced-calorie options allowed for some foods</p> <p>Limiting intakes: packages provide much smaller amounts of saturated fat and cholesterol and slightly less salt, and food specifications place certain restrictions on added sugars and added salt. The current and revised food packages contain insignificant amounts of industrial <i>trans</i> fats—the source of <i>trans</i> fat deemed to be of concern by the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DHHS/USDA, 2004).</p>
Meet recommended intakes within energy needs by adopting a balanced eating pattern	Balanced eating pattern: The revised packages are more consistent with food group guidance.
<i>Body Weight Management:</i>	
To maintain body weight in a healthy range, balance food energy from foods and beverages with energy expended	<p>Full-fat milk products^a and added sugars limited</p> <p>Reduced maximum quantities of foods that previously exceeded recommendations</p>
To prevent gradual body weight gain over time, make small decreases in food energy from food and beverages and increase physical activity	Small decreases in total food energy provided by the packages
<i>Food Groups to Encourage:</i>	
Consume a sufficient amount of fruits and vegetables while staying within energy needs	Fruits and vegetables: added to all the food packages beginning with infants age 6 mo and older
Choose a variety of fruits and vegetables each day.	Variety: choice allowed
Consume 3 or more ounce-equivalents of whole-grain products per day.	Whole grains: whole wheat bread and other whole grain products added; choices of cereal (cooked and ready-to-eat) specified as whole grain
Consume 3 cups/d of fat-free or low-fat milk or equivalent milk products	Fat-reduced milk and milk products: includes recommended amounts or more than two thirds of recommended amounts
<i>Fats:</i>	
Consume less than 10% of food energy from saturated fatty acids and less than 300 mg/day of cholesterol	For individuals 2 years of age and over, packages provide an average of 8.8% of food energy from saturated fat (range of 7.9 to 10.0% of food energy) and well under 300 mg/day of cholesterol (range of

TABLE 6-2 Consistency of the Revised Food Packages^a with Selected Recommendations from the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005*, for Individuals Two Years of Age and Older (Criterion 2)

Recommendation from the <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005</i>	How Revised Food Packages Contribute to an Overall Dietary Pattern that is Consistent with the <i>Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005</i>
	111 to 227 mg/d).
<i>Carbohydrates:</i>	
Choose fiber-rich fruits, vegetables, and whole grains often	Whole fruits and vegetables added to the package, replacing part of the juice Whole grains included
Choose and prepare foods with little added sugars	Added sugars limited
<i>Sodium and Potassium:</i>	
Consume less than 2,300 mg/d of sodium.	Average sodium content of packages decreased. Options with no added salt or low sodium allowed for processed vegetables (including canned legumes), peanut butter, and canned fish.
<i>Food Safety:</i>	
Recommendations focus on prevention of microbial foodborne illness, addressing the messages “clean, separate, cook, chill, and avoid selected raw unpasteurized foods.”	Tuna allowed must be light rather than white (no albacore) to limit mercury intake. ^b Foods that carry high risk for contamination with <i>Listeria</i> were not included in any food package. For foods that have short safe storage times once the container is opened, the costing method allowed for container sizes that could be used within the recommended storage time.

^a Does not apply to Food Package III for individuals with special dietary needs.

^b Based on recommendation from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee; applies only to Food Package VII for fully breastfeeding women.

DATA SOURCES: 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans Advisory Committee Report (DHHS/USDA, 2004); *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005).

Table 6-3 compares food group contributions from the current and revised packages with the amounts suggested or recommended in *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* (DHHS/USDA 2005). This table shows that the revised packages provide greater balance in food groups and are more consistent with the food group guidance in the Dietary Guidelines than the previous packages. For fruits and vegetables, the number of servings in the revised package is greater than in the current package, and the emphasis is on whole forms rather than juice. Similarly, the revised food packages for children and women provide whole grains but not refined grains, thus helping participants achieve the recommended three 1-ounce-equivalents per day. Although the amounts of milk and equivalents are somewhat smaller in revised packages than in current packages, they are close to the amounts recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines*. The maximum allowances for eggs, which are counted in the meat and meat alternatives group, were reduced for Food Packages IV-VII.

TABLE 6-3 Amounts Provided by Current and Revised Food Packages Compared with Amounts Suggested for Caloric Level, by Major Food Group and Participant Category

Food Group and Participant Category (Food Package No.)	Estimated Amounts, Current Food Package	Estimated Amounts, Revised Food Package	Suggested Amounts, <i>Dietary Guidelines</i> ^{a,b}
<i>Fruits and Vegetables, expressed in cups per day</i>			
Children, 2-4.9 y (IV-B)	~1.2 c†	~1.3 c	2-3 c
Pregnant or partially breastfeeding women (V)	~1.2 c†	~1.7 c	5 c
Non-breastfeeding postpartum women (VI)	~0.8 c†	~1.5 c	3.5-4.5 c
Fully breastfeeding women (VII)	~1.5 c	~1.7 c	5-5.5 c
<i>Grains, expressed in 1-ounce equivalents^c per day</i>			
Children, 2-4.9 y (IV-B)	1.2	2.3 (whole grain only)	3-5 (aim toward 3 oz equiv whole grain)
Pregnant or partially breastfeeding women (V)	1.2	1.7 (whole grain only)	7-8 (≥ 3 oz equiv whole grain)
Non-breastfeeding postpartum women (VI)	1.2	1.2 (whole grain only)	6-7 (≥ 3 oz equiv whole grain)
Fully breastfeeding women (VII)	1.2	1.7 (whole grain only)	8-9 (≥ 3 oz equiv whole grain)
<i>Milk Products, expressed in 1-cup equivalents^d per day</i>			
Children, 2-4.9 y (IV-B)	3.2	2.1	2
Pregnant or partially breastfeeding women (V)	3.7	2.9	3
Non-breastfeeding postpartum women (VI)	3.2	2.1	3
Fully Breastfeeding Women (VII)	3.7	3.5	3
<i>Meat and Alternatives, expressed in 1-ounce equivalents^e per day</i>			
Children, 2-4.9 y (IV-B)	2.9	2.4	2-4
Pregnant or partially breastfeeding women (V)	1.9	2.4	6-6.5
Non-breastfeeding postpartum women (VI)	0.9	1.4	5-5.5
Fully breastfeeding women (VII)	3.8	3.4	6.5

NOTES: † = all serving are from juice; c = cups; kcal = kilocalories; oz equiv = ounce equivalent. ~ indicates approximate amounts. Amounts are rounded, and amounts from the revised food package are based on yields of specified foods.

^a Suggested amounts are from *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005, App A-2, p 53).

^b Ranges of kcal used: children, 1,000 to 1,400; pregnant or partially breastfeeding women, 2,200 to 2,400; non-breastfeeding postpartum women, 1,600 to 2,000; fully breastfeeding women, 2,400 to 2,600.

^c A 1-oz equivalent equals 1 slice bread, 1 oz dry rice, or 1 oz dry breakfast cereal.

^d A 1-cup equivalent equals 1 cup of milk or yogurt, 1.5 oz natural cheese, or 2 oz processed cheese.

^e The number of meat and alternatives servings shown counts dry beans and peanut butter as meat alternatives. Examples of 1-oz equivalents are 1 oz fish; 1 egg; 1/4 cup cooked dry beans, peas, or lentils; and 1/2 oz peanut butter. If dry beans were counted in the vegetable category, as is done usually, the serving size would be 1/2 cup cooked dry beans. One lb of dried beans per mo (or the equivalent of canned dry beans) provides less than 1/4 cup of cooked dry beans per day (that is, less than one 1-oz equivalent per day as a meat alternative).

Criterion 3: The package contributes to an overall diet that is consistent with established dietary recommendations for infants and children less than two years of age, including encouragement of and support for breastfeeding.

The dietary guidance for infants and for children under the age of two years that was considered by the committee is summarized in Table 2-9 (Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*). This guidance addresses breastfeeding, formula-feeding, feeding other foods to infants and young children, developing healthy eating patterns, and promoting food safety. Most of the recommendations derive from dietary guidance provided by the Committee on Nutrition of the American Academy of Pediatrics or by the American Dietetic Association.

Table 6-4 provides a side-by-side comparison of how the revised food packages for infants and young children meet the established recommendations. The major revisions center on changes to the infants' food packages to help meet the developmental needs of infants (e.g., delaying the provision of complementary foods until six months of age; inclusion of commercial baby food for infants six months of age and older to introduce older infants to a wider variety of foods in appropriate forms). A major revision of the children's food package is the specification that whole milk with 3.5 to 4 percent milk fat be the type of milk provided for only one WIC subpopulation: children ages 12 through 23 months. The committee recognizes that it will not be convenient to obtain whole milk for a one-year-old child and obtain other types of milk for other WIC participants in the household. However, the committee has a strong basis for the proposed change: (1) clear recommendations recently re-published by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 2004) and (2) the findings that a sizeable percentage of young children have fat intakes below the lower boundary of the AMDR (Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range) (IOM, 2002a; see Table 2-5, Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*). Nutrition education can help the parents or guardians learn about the importance of providing adequate fat intake for young children and the importance of separating certain items for use by one or more specific household members.

TABLE 6-4 Consistency of the Revised Food Packages for Infants and Children Under Two Years of Age with Established Dietary Recommendations (Criterion 3)

Established Recommendation (derived from Table 2-9)	How Revised Food Packages Meet the Established Recommendation
<p><i>Breastfeeding</i></p> <p>Breastfeeding is the preferred method of infant feeding because of the nutritional value and health benefits of human milk.</p>	<p>New policies, for which pilot testing is recommended, encourage full breastfeeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay the provision of formula for breast-fed infants during the crucial first month postpartum as mother/infants pairs initiate breastfeeding;^a • For fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs, the value of the revised food packages is increased substantially over the value of the current food packages; and, • Compared with formula-using pairs, and the <i>relative</i> value of food packages for fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs is increased substantially.
<p>Encourage breastfeeding with exclusion of other foods until infants are around 6 months of age.</p>	<p>Food Package II, which provides complementary foods, is now limited to infants ages 6-11.9 mo so that no complementary foods are provided for the first 6 mo after birth. Recent studies verify that foods introduced before the age of 6 mo serve to dilute the nutritional benefits of breast milk (Briefel et al., 2004a; Skinner et al., 2004).</p>
<p>Continue breastfeeding for first year of life.</p>	<p>Package II-BF for fully breast-fed infants^b provides commercial baby food meats to support their need for iron and zinc (in forms with good bioavailability) from complementary foods during age 6-11.9 mo and to provide an incentive for continued breastfeeding.</p>
<p>Continue breastfeeding into second year of life if mutually desired by the mother and child.</p>	<p>No specific changes in the food package address this recommendation. (Current policy is unchanged.)</p>
<p><i>Formula Feeding</i></p> <p>For infants who are not currently breastfeeding, use infant formula throughout the first year of life.</p>	<p>Infant formula is provided throughout the first year. (Current policy is unchanged.)</p> <p>Maximum formula allowances for infants 4-5.9 mo of age (Food Packages I-FF-B and I-BF/FF-B) were increased to correspond to higher nutritional needs at this age.</p>
<p>Infant formula used during the first year of life should be iron-fortified.</p>	<p>Only iron-fortified formula is provided throughout the first year of life. (Current policy is unchanged.)</p>

TABLE 6-4 Consistency of the Revised Food Packages for Infants and Children Under Two Years of Age with Established Dietary Recommendations (Criterion 3)

Established Recommendation (derived from Table 2-9)	How Revised Food Packages Meet the Established Recommendation
Infants with specific medical conditions may require medical formula and this should be readily available through nutrition assistance programs such as the WIC program.	Medical formula is available to infants, with a doctor's prescription. (Current policy is unchanged.)
<i>Feeding Other Foods to Infants and Young Children</i>	
Introduce semisolid complementary foods gradually beginning around 6 months of age.	Semisolid foods are provided in the food package for infants beginning at age 6 mo (Food Package II). ^c Infants 4-5.9 mo of age were moved to Food Package I so that only breast milk or iron-fortified formula are provided for the first 6 mo. Recent studies verify that foods introduced before the age of 6 mo serve to dilute the nutritional benefits of breast milk or formula (Briefel et al., 2004a; Skinner et al., 2004).
Introduce single-ingredient complementary foods, one at a time for a several day trial.	All of the allowed complementary foods (infant cereals; baby food fruits, vegetables, and meats) are commonly available in single-ingredient forms. See Table 4-3— <i>Proposed Specifications for Foods</i> (see TableB-1 for additional detail). Since some allowable fruits, vegetables, and cereals are not single-ingredient foods, nutrition education will need to address this recommendation.
Introduce a variety of semisolid complementary foods throughout ages 6-12 mo.	Starting at 6 mo of age, all infants receive infant cereal and baby food fruits and vegetables. ^d Fully breast-fed infants ^b also receive baby food meats starting at 6 mo of age. All of these infants foods are available commercially in a variety of allowed choices.
Encourage consumption of iron-rich complementary foods during ages 6-12 mo.	Iron-fortified infant cereal is provided to all infants, starting at 6 mo of age. Fully breast-fed infants ^b also receive commercial baby food meats starting at 6 mo of age. See Table 4-3— <i>Proposed Specifications for Foods</i> (see TableB-1 for additional detail).
Avoid introducing fruit juice before 6 mo of age.	No juice is provided in Food Package I (for infants under 6 mo of age).
Limit intake of fruit juice to 4-6 fl oz/d for children ages 1-6 y.	The maximum fruit juice allowance does not exceed 4 fl oz/d for children ages 1-4.9 y.

TABLE 6-4 Consistency of the Revised Food Packages for Infants and Children Under Two Years of Age with Established Dietary Recommendations (Criterion 3)

Established Recommendation (derived from Table 2-9)	How Revised Food Packages Meet the Established Recommendation
Encourage children to eat whole fruits to meet their recommended daily fruit intake.	Food packages for children include cash-value voucher(s) to purchase up to \$8.00 of fresh produce per month. Some vitamin C fortified juice is retained in the children's packages to ensure an adequate source of vitamin C. Additionally, commercial baby food fruits and vegetables (with an option for fresh banana) are provided in the food package for older infants so that children are introduced to a variety of fruits and vegetables at an early age.
Delay the introduction of cow's milk until the second year after birth.	Cow's milk is not provided to infants. (Current policy is unchanged.)
Cow's milk fed during the second year should be whole milk.	Whole milk is provided to children in the second year of life (ages 1-1.9 y).
<i>Developing Healthy Eating Patterns</i>	
Provide children with repeated exposure to new foods to optimize acceptance and encourage development of eating habits that promote selection of a varied diet.	Commercial baby food fruit and vegetables are provided in the food package for older infants so that children are introduced to a variety of fruits and vegetables at an early age. All of the foods in the current packages for children—cereal, milk, eggs, peanut butter, legumes, cheese, and juice—remain in the revised packages at adjusted amounts to achieve a more balanced set of foods. Packages provide more food types, such as fruits and vegetables and whole grains, and more choices among allowed foods.
Prepare complementary foods without added sugars or salt.	Specification for allowed foods limit added sugars and include sodium-reduced options. Nutrition education may be used to address the preparation of foods without added sugars and salt.
Promote healthy eating early in life.	The packages provide more fiber, vitamin E, and iron through a greater variety of foods. The revised food packages for participants 2 years of age and older provide moderate amounts of saturated fat, cholesterol, and total fat. Fat-reduced and reduced sodium (i.e., reduced salt) options are allowed.
<i>Promoting Food Safety</i>	
Avoid feeding hard, small, particulate foods up to age 2-3 y to reduce risk of choking.	The revised food packages for infants provide only strained, pureed, or diced commercial baby food or fresh bananas (intended to be mashed) to reduce the risk of choking. The processed fruit options exclude dried forms for children.

TABLE 6-4 Consistency of the Revised Food Packages for Infants and Children Under Two Years of Age with Established Dietary Recommendations (Criterion 3)

Established Recommendation (derived from Table 2-9)	How Revised Food Packages Meet the Established Recommendation
<p>NOTES FOR TABLE 6-4.</p> <p>^a The committee considered the potential benefits and consequences of the recommendation not to provide formula during the first month of breastfeeding. On balance, the empirical evidence on the relationship between early use of formula and reduced breastfeeding was considered paramount (Bergevin et al., 1983; Feinstein et al., 1986; Frank et al., 1987; Snell et al., 1992; Caulfield et al., 1998; Chapman et al., 2004).</p> <p>^b Fully breast-fed infants do not receive any formula from the WIC program.</p> <p>^c Although semisolid foods are not included in the food packages until 6 mo of age, this does not prevent the parents or caregivers from introducing semisolid foods to infants before 6 mo of age.</p> <p>^d Commercial baby food in Food Package II is the form of fruits and vegetables most consistent with the committee’s criteria as applied to older infants, but this does not prevent the family from introducing other forms of fruits and vegetables (e.g., mashed foods from the family table).</p> <p>^e Commercial baby food meats provide iron and zinc with good bioavailability in the form that is most consistent with the committee’s criteria.</p> <p>DATA SOURCES: Established recommendations are from: the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 1992a, 1992b, 1997, 2001a, 2001b, 2004, 2005; Kleinman, 2000); the American Dietetic Associations (ADA, 1999c, 2004); and the World Health Organization (WHO, 2001b, 2002). (See Table 2-9, Chapter 2—<i>Nutrient and Food Priorities</i>.)</p>	

Criterion 4: Foods in the package are available in forms suitable for low-income persons who may have limited transportation, storage, and cooking facilities.

If adopted at the state agency level, the committee's recommendations allow local agencies a wide range of options for tailoring the food packages to meet specific participant needs and preferences. Table 6-5 summarizes how the changes recommended address Criterion 4, highlighting some of the major concerns expressed to the committee by various stakeholders.

TABLE 6-5 How the Revised Food Packages Can be Tailored for Suitability for Persons with Limited Resources (Criterion 4)

Suitability Requirements of Criterion 4	How the Revised Food Packages Correspond with the Suitability Requirements of Criterion 4
Food forms available are convenient to participants' transportation options	<p>Food specifications allow for dried, powdered, or concentrated forms of a number of foods. See Appendix B, Table B-1—<i>Proposed Specifications for Foods</i>.</p> <p>Cost evaluation allowed for some purchases in small container sizes. See detail in Tables E-1 and E-2 (Appendix E-<i>Cost Calculations</i>).</p> <p>Small-denomination cash-value vouchers could ease transportation burdens.</p>
Food forms available for different storage options	<p>Food specifications allow for forms of foods that do not require refrigeration and are less perishable. See Table B-1.</p> <p>Cost evaluation allowed for some small package sizes allowing the entire contents to be consumed by the participant within a safe period without freezing. See detail in Tables E-1 and E-2.</p> <p>Small-denomination cash-value vouchers could ease storage burden for fresh fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>Food specifications allow for fruits, vegetables, and legumes in forms (fresh, canned, frozen, and/or dried) suitable for various storage conditions. See Table B-1.</p>
Food available in forms for diverse cooking and food preparation facilities	<p>Food specifications allow for ready-to-feed infant formulas, full-strength juices, and commercial baby foods. See Table B-1.</p> <p>Fruit and vegetable selection includes both fresh and processed options. See Table B-1.</p> <p>Dry beans and peas are allowed in dried and canned forms.</p> <p>Food specifications allow whole grain selection to include ready-to-eat items (e.g., a loaf of bread), quick-cooking choices (e.g., parboiled brown rice), and slow-cooking grains (e.g., regular-cooking brown rice). See Table B-1.</p>

Criterion 5: Foods in the package are readily acceptable, widely available, and commonly consumed; take into account cultural food preferences; and provide incentives for families to participate in the WIC program.

This criterion guided many of the committee's decisions with regard to recommendations for the revised food packages. The major revision that allows the food packages to address the issue of cultural suitability is the inclusion of fruits and vegetables with very few restrictions on choice.⁶ The committee urges administrators in the WIC program at various levels to allow the maximum variety of choices for participants to purchase fruits and vegetables. By including a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, the food packages become much more responsive to the preferences of different cultures (ADA, 1994, 1995, 1998a-d, 1999a, 1999b, 2000; Kittler and Sucher, 2004) and are likely to offer more incentives to participate in the WIC program (Herman, 2004; Runnings, 2004). Table 6-6 summarizes how the recommended changes in food packages address Criterion 5, focusing on some of the major concerns expressed to the committee by various stakeholders.

⁶ The committee is not allowing potatoes (with the exception of yams and sweet potatoes) based on the data that these starchy vegetables already are very widely consumed. The WIC program would provide no additional nutritional benefit by promoting the intake of potatoes. In certain local populations, WIC agencies may wish to restrict the purchase of other starchy vegetables for similar reasons.

TABLE 6-6 How the Revised Food Packages Were Tailored to be Readily Acceptable (Criterion 5)

Suitability Requirements of Criterion 5	How the Revised Food Packages Correspond with the Suitability Requirements of Criterion 5
Commonly consumed foods	Widely-accepted reference sources were consulted regarding foods commonly consumed in the U.S. (Smiciklas-Wright et al., 2002, 2003; Krebs-Smith et al., 1997; Cotton et al., 2004) and used to identify fruits and vegetables to include in the composites used in the nutrient and cost analyses.
Widely available foods	Availability was considered at state and regional levels as well as across the U.S. and territories. Current WIC foods are widely available and retained in packages. The options for fresh produce purchased with cash-value voucher(s), processed fruits and vegetables, or a combination of the two allow states to be responsive to availability in the local area.
Culturally appropriate foods	Reference sources from widely known sources were consulted regarding cultural suitability of foods by subpopulations in the U.S. (ADA, 1994, 1995, 1998a-d, 1999a, 1999b, 2000; Kittler and Sucher, 2004;). Information in these resources supports the importance of allowing milk substitutes and the value of allowing participants a broad selection of fruits and vegetables Participant choice is allowed for whole grains and for fruits and vegetables. Yogurt and tofu are allowed substitutes for a portion of fluid milk. For women, calcium- and vitamin D-fortified soy beverage (“soy milk”) is an allowed alternative for milk. Salmon and other canned fish are allowed as substitutions for tuna.
Foods that provide incentive for participation in the WIC program	More choices are allowed at the state and participant levels. Food packages for the fully breastfeeding mother/infant pair are enhanced. Commercial baby foods is provided for infants 6 mo age and older, with higher amounts for fully breast-fed infants than for formula-fed infants Except for Food Package I for infants ages birth to 5.9 mo, the array of foods in the food packages is greater.

Criterion 6: Foods will be proposed giving consideration to the impacts that changes in the package will have on vendors and WIC agencies.

The committee considered the administrative and logistical impact of each of the revised changes in the WIC food packages for program staff at state and local levels and for retail food vendors serving the WIC population. The committee received numerous public comments from these stakeholder groups. The recommended changes address their major concerns, appear manageable for both WIC agency staff and vendors, and provide a number of benefits. Table 6-7 summarizes how the proposed changes address Criterion 6, highlighting some of the major concerns expressed to the committee by various stakeholders. In general, the committee’s final recommendations reflect the kinds of changes that were proposed by WIC administrators (Knolhoff and Dallavalle, 2004; Sallack, 2004; Tate, 2004; Jenks, 2004; Hoyer, 2004) and

TABLE 6-7 Concerns about Current Food Packages and the Potential Impact of Revised Food Packages on WIC Agencies and Retail Vendors (Criterion 6)

Impacts and Concerns Expressed by WIC Personnel and Retail Vendors	How the Revised Food Packages Address the Administrative Impact or Concern
<i>WIC State Agencies</i>	
It is difficult to obtain approval for changes in food package to address state or local needs.	Recommendations allow a greater number of substitutions, decreasing the need for special approvals. See Table 4-3— <i>Proposed Specifications for Foods</i> (see Table B-1 for additional detail).
Changes require retraining of administrators, staff, and vendors and education of participants; but if they address concerns effectively, the changes will be welcome.	Revised packages include many of the recommendations requested by state agencies.
<i>WIC Local Agencies</i>	
Current food packages aren't consistent with dietary guidance, making nutrition education difficult	Revised packages are more consistent with the <i>Dietary Guidelines</i> , with current dietary guidance for infants and young children, and with current information on nutritional deficits and needs.
Few options are available for addressing cultural diversity.	Increased variety and choice in several types of foods provided will provide flexibility in prescribing culturally appropriate packages for diverse groups.
<i>Vendors</i>	
Handling random weight fresh produce at checkout would pose serious problems using the current food instruments.	<p>Cash-value voucher(s) for fresh fruit and vegetable option could be seen as a benefit by many vendors.</p> <p>Handling of random weight purchases will be simplified by allowing WIC participants to pay the difference when the amounts of fresh fruits and vegetables selected cost more than the value of the WIC cash-value voucher(s).</p> <p>Purchase of fresh produce with WIC cash-value voucher(s) could be simplified if vendors choose to price produce in \$1 or \$2 units (e.g. four oranges or one bunch of broccoli for \$1).</p>

vendor representatives (Gradziel et al., 2004) who communicated with the committee.

Vendors have indicated that WIC vouchers for fresh produce, prescribed as a dollar amount, need to be on a separate food instrument from the food instruments that itemize specific quantities of specific foods. This is because to a large extent fresh produce is sold by random weight rather than with consistent package weights and standard bar codes. Thus to a large extent produce cannot be tracked precisely like grocery items that are scanned at the checkout counter. Having both cash-value vouchers for fresh produce and quantity-denominated vouchers (that is, the current type of food instrument with an itemized list of specific grocery items) will facilitate purchases at the checkout stand, save embarrassment, and accommodate the accounting and billing systems currently used between the WIC state agencies and the grocery outlets.

SUMMARY

Recommendations for the revision of the current WIC food packages were based on a set of specified criteria. The committee also took into consideration the major concerns that were submitted to the committee by various stakeholder groups. This chapter illustrates how the recommended changes address the criteria and selected concerns of stakeholders. Overall, the revised packages meet the six criteria while remaining cost neutral. Most nutrient intakes are expected to improve. The proposed changes would result in packages that are consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* for those ages two years and older and packages that are consistent with widely accepted dietary guidance for infants and children younger than two years of age. Since new food specifications expand offerings, more forms and types of foods are suitable for culturally diverse groups with limited transportation, food storage, and cooking facilities. WIC state and local agencies will have more flexibility in developing prescriptions, and the food packages can reinforce the WIC nutrition education efforts, and *vice versa*. Finally, allowing two types of food instruments—a cash-value voucher for fresh produce and the standard (itemized) food instrument for other foods—is expected to address some vendor concerns about adding fresh fruits and vegetables to the food packages.

Recommendations for Implementation and Evaluation of the Revised WIC Food Packages

The proposed revisions to the WIC food packages described in Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*—involve major changes—by far the most substantial changes in the WIC food packages since the program’s inception in 1974. Additionally, this report is the first application of the Institute of Medicine’s framework for dietary planning for groups (IOM, 2003a) using the Dietary Reference Intakes (IOM, 1997, 1998, 2000b, 2001, 2002a, 2004a). Moreover, it is a new effort undertaken to incorporate the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005* (DHHS/USDA, 2005). During the committee’s deliberations of the types and quantities of foods to offer, of incentives for breastfeeding, and of the timing of offering complementary foods to infants, the committee debated several difficult issues and considered various alternatives. The committee’s recommendations for revising the WIC food packages resulted from a thorough and careful deliberation of how best to meet the criteria set out for the food packages while maintaining cost neutrality.

Nonetheless, the committee also recognized that it is impossible to predict a priori the effects of implementing the revised WIC food packages. It is not possible to estimate the precise impact of changes in the food packages on either food consumption or nutrient intakes. The WIC program can control only what is offered to participants, not what participants actually consume. With the revised food packages, consumption patterns may change in intended and in unintended ways, leading to changes in food choices and the distribution of usual nutrient intake. Moreover, the revised food packages could increase or decrease the incentive of different groups to participate in the WIC program, and they could increase or decrease breastfeeding rates. Implementation procedures and the type of nutrition education (e.g., culturally sensitive) provided will influence the effectiveness of the revised food packages. Ultimately, data collection and analyses conducted after changes in the WIC food packages have been implemented will provide needed information on the impacts of the revised food packages.

This chapter focuses on recommendations relating to studies, flexibility and variety, workable procedures, breastfeeding promotion and support, nutrition education, and product availability. Following these recommendations would facilitate the gradual adoption of the revised WIC food packages and could lead to improved nutrition of the nation’s mothers, infants, and young children. Recommendations are crafted specifically to address the range of stakeholders whose efforts will be integral to the successful implementation of the revised WIC food packages: the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) (i.e., federal regulators); administrators in

WIC regional, state, and local agencies; Competent Professional Authorities (CPAs)¹ at local WIC clinics; retail food vendors; and food manufacturers. All these stakeholders have a role in implementing one or more of these recommendations. It will take cooperation and communication among all these parties to maximize the beneficial impacts of suggested changes in the WIC food packages.

STUDIES RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Because of the magnitude of the changes proposed and because it is not possible to determine a priori the impacts of the proposed changes, the committee urges that well-designed pilot testing and randomized, controlled trials of the revised food packages be conducted before full-scale implementation of the revised food packages. Such testing could examine how WIC state and local agencies implement the revised food packages, effects of the revised food packages on participation rates, and the extent to which the food and nutrient goals of the proposed revisions are achieved. Impacts of the revised food packages need to be examined among diverse groups of WIC participants, with documentation of the influence of the mother's age, ethnicity/race, previous breastfeeding experience, education, employment status, and possibly other characteristics.

Among the broad range of implementation issues and dietary impacts that could be addressed through studies, some recommended changes in policies relating to WIC food packages and their contents are particularly important to examine in pilot tests before full-scale implementation, as presented below.

Changes to Promote Breastfeeding

The committee recommends a number of changes to the WIC food packages to promote and support breastfeeding. One recommendation, in particular, is likely to be controversial, namely the recommendation that infant formula not routinely be provided during the first month postpartum for infant/mother pairs initiating breastfeeding. The rationale for this recommendation is the empirical evidence that shows early supplementation with formula (i.e., in the first month of life) is associated with shorter duration of breastfeeding, particularly exclusive breastfeeding (Bergevin et al., 1983; Feinstein et al., 1986; Frank et al., 1987; Snell et al., 1992; Caulfield et al., 1998; Chapman et al., 2004).

However, the committee recognizes the potential for some undesirable consequences of the recommended changes in the WIC food packages. Breastfeeding mothers, especially those who intend to combine breastfeeding and formula feeding, may need to return to work or face other personal challenges to breastfeeding during their first month postpartum, and may need some formula to nourish their infant adequately. Some mothers who might otherwise try breastfeeding may choose formula-feeding to be sure they can obtain formula (a high-cost item) if they run into breastfeeding difficulties. In addition, the reduced amount of formula offered to partially breastfeeding infants, as well as the increase in the maximum allowance of formula for 4- and 5-month-old infants in revised Food Package I-B, might increase the incentive for participants to choose formula-feeding, especially if considered apart from other changes in packages for mother/infant pairs. Thus, the committee recognizes the complexity of the infant-feeding choices faced by the postpartum women of the WIC program.

¹ Competent Professional Authorities (CPAs) are professionals and paraprofessionals who tailor the food packages and educate and counsel WIC participants.

The committee intends for the revised WIC food packages and policies to be supportive of breastfeeding. Recognizing potential adverse consequences associated with this proposal, the committee urges that before full implementation, well-designed pilot studies be conducted to determine the effect of the recommended changes on the initiation and duration of breastfeeding, as well as on WIC participation rates. Specific questions to address in these pilot studies are the following:

- What are the effects of the revised food packages and proposed infant feeding practices on the initiation and duration of full or partial breastfeeding?
- How does the recommended approach of having only the fully breastfeeding and fully formula-feeding options for the first month after birth compare with (1) an option that allows the mother to change to partial breastfeeding after a breastfeeding trial period of about two weeks and (2) an option for a partially breastfeeding package from the beginning?
- Are breastfeeding initiation and duration affected by enhanced breastfeeding support during the first month after birth and, if deemed necessary, the provision of infant formula to breastfeeding mother during this time?

Delay in Offering Complementary Foods

The committee recommends that the WIC food packages not include complementary foods until the infant is six months of age. Several factors were considered in making this recommendation. First, delaying complementary foods until six months of age is consistent with the recommendation that infants be exclusively breast-fed until around six months of age (AAP, 2005). In addition, dietary recall data presented in Chapter 2—*Nutrient and Food Priorities*, as well as empirical evidence on the increasing prevalence of overweight, indicate that parents report dietary intakes of infants that provide more food energy than required for healthy growth and development. Finally, the supplemental nature of the WIC program suggests that it is not appropriate to provide complementary foods to infants before six months of age, especially if these foods (when fed in addition to breast milk or formula) exceed the energy needs of infants during this age period.

Nonetheless, the committee recognizes the controversy surrounding the timing of the introduction of complementary foods. Some experts contend that infants between the ages of four and six months may be developmentally ready for complementary foods. Currently, about 70 percent of infants consume complementary foods between the ages of 4 and 6 months (Briefel et al., 2004a), suggesting that parents consider them developmentally ready. In addition, if the omission of appropriate complementary foods (e.g., iron-fortified infant cereals) from the WIC food package leads to the introduction of inappropriate foods, the diets of infants 4 to 6 months of age could worsen.

Despite these considerations, the committee's interpretation of the evidence provides a sound basis for the WIC program to provide complementary foods beginning at six months rather than at four months of age. To understand the impacts of delaying the offering of complementary foods in WIC food packages for infants, however, the committee recommends that pilot studies examine the impact of this proposal on infant feeding practices, food choices, and nutrient intakes.

Specific Changes to Promote Healthier Eating Patterns and Improved Nutrient Adequacy

The committee made several changes to the food packages that were intended to change the foods consumed by WIC participants, make their diets more consistent with current dietary guidance and the *Dietary Guidelines of Americans*, and improve the nutrient adequacy of their diets. In particular, the following changes were proposed for reasons presented in Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*—and Chapter 6—*How the Revised Food Packages Meet the Criteria Specified*:

- A variety of fruits and vegetables would be added to the food packages.
- Only whole grain cereals would be available in the breakfast cereal category and whole grain bread or a substitute would be included in the food packages for children and many women.
- Only fat-reduced milk would be provided for women and children two years and older.

Such changes to the WIC food packages need to be accompanied by creative, effective and culturally sensitive nutrition education that helps participants understand why the consumption of these foods is healthy for them and their children. Yet, these changes also hold the potential for unintended consequences. If participants will not eat whole grain cereals or drink fat-reduced milk, then changing the food packages as proposed may reduce grain and milk consumption, leading to even lower intakes of priority nutrients and priority food groups. If the revised food packages (which emphasize fresh fruits and vegetables—somewhat perishable food items) pose more problems for participants than the current food packages (which emphasize 100% juice), then intakes of priority nutrients may decline. Because of the uncertainty over the effects of these specific changes, as well as the other numerous changes to the food packages, the committee reiterates the importance of pilot testing. Important questions to address are:

- How are WIC participation rates, prescription rates, and voucher redemption rates affected by the changes in the food packages?
- To what extent do the assumptions regarding the demand for various forms and types of food align with actual food choices (e.g., the percentage of participants choosing canned dry beans)? How does this affect the amount of flexibility, variety, and participant choices that can be allowed while staying within necessary cost constraints?
- What are the impacts of the changes on food choices and nutrient adequacy of diets? Do diets conform more closely to the *Dietary Guidelines* and does the prevalence of inadequate intakes and excessive intakes decline?
- What is the feedback from WIC participants regarding the desirability of the revised food packages?
- How do the changes in the food packages affect the use of time by CPAs and the amount of time required by vendors to deal with each WIC participant after an

initial adjustment period? What new skills and technology do they need to implement the revised food packages effectively?

FLEXIBILITY AND VARIETY

Food and Nutrition Service

A hallmark of the set of revised food packages is the increased flexibility to be offered to the WIC state and local agencies and the increased variety and choice to be offered to WIC participants. Flexibility provides a valuable means of responding to the needs of persons of different cultures and food preferences and/or with limited cooking facilities, skills, or time. The committee urges the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to retain, and possibly expand, the flexibility proposed for the revised food packages, so as to allow state and local agencies to adapt the packages to the needs of their WIC populations. Moreover, the committee recommends that FNS allow adjustments in the food packages consistent with newly developed scientific findings related to nutritional requirements, health promotion, and disease prevention. These might include working with food manufacturers to consider addressing the excessive sodium content of selected foods and fortification of selected foods with nutrients that are difficult to obtain in adequate amounts (e.g., fortification of milk products with vitamin D in an amount comparable to that provided by the fluid milk equivalent).

Special recommendation on vitamin D supplementation: Vitamin supplementation is outside the charge of this committee, and supplements are outside the purview of the WIC program. Nonetheless, because routine vitamin D supplementation of breast-fed infants (if ingesting less than 15 fluid ounces of vitamin D fortified formula per day) is recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP, 2005), the committee recommends that FNS find ways that breast-fed infants could be provided with vitamin D supplements. One possibility might be by means of the health referrals routinely provided for WIC participants.

Administrators in WIC State and Local Agencies

The committee recommends that state agencies aim for the maximum variety and choice in allowable food selections by participants, while remaining consistent with foods available in their area and with cost containment. Within the broad categories specified (i.e. breakfast cereals, milk products, whole wheat bread or other whole grains, fresh fruits and vegetables, processed fruits and vegetables, and dried peas and beans) allowing a wide range of products helps to accommodate various cultural groups, personal preferences, food allergies or intolerances, home storage, and cooking facilities or abilities. When WIC state agencies are able to implement electronic benefit transactions (EBT), they may be able to increase the variety and choices available to WIC participants even further.

The committee recommends that the package size specifications be consistent with safe food practices and consider a household's storage capabilities and the amount of the food suggested for daily consumption. Careful consideration of package sizes could help to ensure that the foods are eaten only by the participant (or participants in the case of family vouchers) and that food spoilage is minimized.

When CPAs are tailoring food packages, the committee recommends that they continue the practice of offering WIC participants choices that are allowed by the state agency. Examples of

new choices include the substitution of yogurt for part of the milk and the form of fruits and vegetables (i.e., fresh, processed, or a combination).

WORKABLE PROCEDURES

Vouchers or Other Food Instruments

The design and ease of use of food instruments (cash-value vouchers and other food instruments) will be critical to effective implementation of the revised WIC food packages. The committee recommends that WIC state agencies obtain input from local agencies, CPAs, vendors, and participants regarding the design of new food vouchers, including food instruments that cover all WIC participants in the same family or household. The development and use of specialized computer software may facilitate the printing of customized food instruments. Similarly, software could be developed to facilitate checkout at the stores, given the increased variety and choice of foods.

The committee carefully considered feasible mechanisms for providing fresh fruits and vegetables as part of the WIC food packages. At present, the only relevant activity that has been published is related to the experience of the WIC Farmers Market Program in which cash-value vouchers are issued for the purchase of fresh produce at specified farmers markets (NAFMNP, 1996-2003). Employing several open sessions, the committee sought (1) the input of experienced grocery vendors (Gradziel et al., 2004) and (2) the experience gained from several pilot studies that issued cash-value vouchers for the purchase of fresh produce at WIC grocery vendors (Herman, 2004; Runnings, 2004). (See details of workshop participants in Appendix H—*Open Sessions*.) Together, this information indicated that providing fresh produce to WIC participants using cash-value vouchers (1) results in increases in the intake of fruits and vegetable, (2) adds variety to the diets of WIC participants, (3) is highly acceptable to WIC participants of various ethnic/cultural backgrounds, (4) appears to be a workable system for many grocery vendors, and (5) abuse of such vouchers is minimal. From this compelling information, albeit primarily unpublished at the present time, the committee concluded that cash-value vouchers are a feasible mechanism.

Thus, the committee recommends that all WIC states agencies allowing the fresh produce option develop cash-value vouchers (i.e., cash-value food instruments), to be issued in small denominations to redeem for fresh produce at WIC grocery vendors. These cash-value vouchers are to be issued in addition to the standard WIC food instruments used to prescribe specific quantities of other foods. (For clarification of definitions of WIC food instruments, see Box 4-1 in Chapter 4—*Revised Food Packages*.) In consideration of the perishable nature of fresh fruits and vegetables, small denominations are needed so the participant can obtain small amounts of fresh produce at various times during the month. Requiring the redemption of a large cash-value voucher at one time would tend to encourage participants to obtain more than they could eat in a short time, thus increasing the chance of food spoilage and waste (Kantor et al., 1997).

The committee recommends specific values for the cash-value vouchers in the revised food packages for children and women. Because an increase in the cost of fresh produce would lead to a reduced amount of fruits and vegetables that could be obtained with the cash-value voucher and this, in turn, would reduce the nutrient content of the packages, the committee recommends review and revision of the total value of the cash-value vouchers for fresh fruits and vegetables every 1 to 3 years.

Fresh Produce

The committee recommends that WIC state and local agencies work with vendors to ease the transition to the use of cash-value vouchers for fresh produce. Useful measures could include:

- Making scales readily available in the produce department and monitoring their accuracy so that customers can estimate the costs of the produce relatively accurately. Scales that allow entry of price per pound and compute total cost could be especially helpful if assistance is available for customers to learn how to use them.
- Training produce personnel in ways to assist their customers to estimate the total cost of their bulk produce purchases.
- Identifying to participants and vendors those items that are in the produce departments of retail stores but are not allowed as WIC purchases.
- Packaging or pricing produce so costs are easily understood.
- If the cost of the fresh produce brought to the checkout stand at a retail grocery outlet exceeds the value of the voucher(s) presented, the committee recommends that the WIC participant be allowed to pay for the excess cost if she chooses to do so. This could facilitate the checkout process, minimize the amount of fresh produce that stores will have to return to the produce department (or discard), minimize waste, and reduce embarrassment.

BREASTFEEDING PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

Many of the proposed package changes were intended to encourage breastfeeding. In support of the proposed package changes, the committee strongly recommends intensive support for breastfeeding mothers, particularly in the first few weeks postpartum, and further support to extend the duration of breastfeeding. Breastfeeding advice and support are important for all new mothers, regardless of their participation in the WIC program. An analysis of data from the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey found that, compared with the breastfeeding initiation rates of income-eligible nonparticipants, the initiation rates of WIC participants were lower only among those who did not receive breastfeeding advice (Schwartz et al., 1995). A more recent study, based on the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study from 1999-2000, also found a positive association of WIC participation on breastfeeding initiation by low-income women but no effect of WIC participation on the duration of breastfeeding (Chatterji and Brooks-Gunn, 2004).

A complex set of demographic, psychosocial, clinical, and breastfeeding management factors appears to influence breastfeeding duration. Regardless of socioeconomic status, breastfeeding problems requiring individualized counseling and support are common (Dewey et al., 2003). Family support, positive maternal attitudes towards breastfeeding, and appropriate suckling techniques are among the factors positively related to longer duration of breastfeeding (Rogers et al., 1997; Ceriani Cernadas et al., 2003) that may be influenced by breastfeeding support services. Lack of self-confidence in ability to breastfeed and the belief that a baby prefers formula have been negatively related to duration of breastfeeding in WIC participants (Ertem et

al., 2001). One randomized controlled trial, carried out in a WIC setting, found that peer counseling, compared to the usual WIC nutrition education, significantly increases the duration of breastfeeding among women whose infants received supplemental formula on the first day postpartum (Chapman et al., 2004). In sum, to continue nursing, WIC participants need at least as much, if not more, breastfeeding advice and support than higher-income women.

While very few data are available to determine whether or not the WIC food packages can be designed to provide an incentive for breastfeeding, the committee has received public comments (written and oral testimony) that the current enhanced Food Package VII is not attractive enough, compared to WIC food packages for the partially breastfeeding mother and infant. Therefore, in addition to intensive breastfeeding education to promote breastfeeding, the committee recommends a comprehensive approach that involves:

- enhanced food packages for both the fully breastfeeding mother and infant, ages 6 months and older;
- reduced maximum amount of formula that is provided to all partially breast-fed infants and to the formula-fed infants ages 6 months and older;
- policy change of not routinely providing formula in the first month postpartum to breast-fed infants;
- policy change of not providing juice in the first year after birth;
- policy change of not providing complementary foods before 6 months of age; and
- provision of breastfeeding counseling to breastfeeding mothers who request formula in the first month postpartum.

Thus, the committee recommends that FNS and WIC state and local agencies continue or expand their efforts to increase the initiation and duration of breastfeeding. For example, the incentive value of the food packages for fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs could be supported by new educational efforts that address the package changes, by providing breast pumps, and by guidance on initiating and sustaining full breastfeeding (e.g., using peer counseling).

NUTRITION EDUCATION

The revised food packages provide new possibilities for nutrition education because the packages are more consistent with the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. Action is needed at many levels—demonstration projects funded by FNS, coordination of nutrition education efforts, CPA training by WIC regional and state agencies, and implementation of innovative culturally sensitive teaching methods by local WIC clinics. Changes in the food packages may trigger the need for nutrition education to address topics such as the following:

Foods

- Adapting to fat-reduced milk and milk products, becoming familiar with nutrient-dense fruits and vegetables;

- Adapting to whole grain cereals and other whole grain products, becoming familiar with labeling of whole grain products;
- Honoring the cultural backgrounds of WIC participants by adapting traditional ways of preparing foods in the WIC food packages to fit within current dietary guidelines (e.g., reducing fat and salt content of foods prepared by traditional methods);
- Using new food packages to support body weight control or other aspects of the *Dietary Guidelines*;

Feeding Infants and Young Children

- Breastfeeding, in particular full breastfeeding, provides benefits for both infant and mother; food packages for mother/infant pairs are designed to encourage breastfeeding, in particular full breastfeeding.
- When and how to introduce semisolid foods into the infant's diet;
- Guidance on appropriate types and amounts of foods and fluids for infants and young children, including foods to offer beyond those provided by the WIC program and the importance of quenching thirst with water;
- Encouragement to make appropriate choices among the variety of allowed fruits and vegetables to introduce infants and children to a varied diet that includes both fruits and vegetables;

Shopping

- Characteristics of good quality fresh fruits and vegetables;
- How to use cash-value vouchers for fresh produce—determining how much they can obtain with the cash-value vouchers they have, identifying best buys;
- How to identify allowed processed fruits, vegetables, and other new food choices when shopping;

Handling Food in the Home

- Transporting, storing, preparing, and using fruits, vegetables, whole grain products, and other new food choices for best taste and shelf life; and
- Following good food safety practices, especially with perishable foods.

However, in a recent GAO report (GAO, 2004), the WIC program is described as “having limited ability to provide frequent and ongoing nutrition education because of competing program requirements.” For example, because of competing demands, the average WIC participant receives less than 20 minutes of nutrition education twice every six months. To realize fully the potential of the revised food packages to improve the nutritional status of the WIC population, a revised system for providing nutrition education may be needed that includes greater frequency and intensity of nutrition education efforts.

The committee also recommends that the FNS support demonstration projects to foster the development of educational approaches and materials to promote effective use of the revised food packages by WIC participants.

PRODUCT AVAILABILITY

The food specifications in Table B-1 (Appendix B—*Nutrient Profiles of Current and Revised Food Packages*) cover more items than have been allowed previously and, in some cases, limit the use of foods that contain added sugars, fat, or salt (i.e., sodium). The committee encourages food manufacturers to consider changes in some of their products to meet the nutritional needs of WIC participants. These changes might take the following forms:

- more product choices with reduced sodium content;
- fortification of selected foods with nutrients that are difficult to obtain in adequate amounts (e.g., fortification of yogurt and other milk products with vitamin D to amounts equivalent to milk);
- ready-to-eat or quick-cooking whole grain products that meet the proposed specifications; and
- economical packaging that is re-sealable or in sizes sufficiently small to aid in keeping food safe over the time frame for a single participant to consume the contents.

By staying abreast of innovations in the food industry and keeping open the lines of communication with industry leaders, WIC administrators at the national, regional, state, and local levels could maintain a vibrant and flexible WIC program that will continue to serve the nutritional needs of WIC recipients and improve the health of women, infants, and children in the U.S.

SUMMARY

The set of revised WIC food packages holds potential to benefit the nutrition and health of the nation's low-income women, infants, and children. However, effective implementation and nationwide adoption of the changes need to be preceded not only by administrative adjustments of the WIC program but also by a series of pilot studies to test and, if necessary, to improve the revisions. In addition, careful planning is needed to develop workable implementation procedures among all parties (Box 7-1), improve breastfeeding promotion and support, and effectively relate nutrition education to the revised food packages. Adoption of the plan to increase flexibility, variety, and participant choices described in this report is integral to meeting the criteria used by this committee in the re-design of the WIC food packages.

BOX 7-1 Recommendations for Implementing the Revised WIC Food Packages

Food and Nutrition Service	1. The committee urges conducting pilot testing and randomized controlled trials of the revised food packages prior to full-scale implementation of the revised food packages. Studies of the effects of recommendations regarding infant feeding options during the first month after birth are a high priority and need to be conducted prior to implementing such changes in the packages for breastfeeding infants.
	2. The committee urges the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to retain, and possibly expand, the flexibility proposed for the revised food packages, so as to allow state and local agencies to adapt the packages to the needs of their WIC populations. It further recommends that state agencies aim for the maximum variety and flexibility in allowable food selections consistent with foods available in their area and with cost containment.
WIC Administrators at the Regional and State Level	3. The committee recommends that WIC state agencies: use input from Competent Professional Authorities (CPAs), vendors, and participants to inform the design of new food vouchers; implement cash-value vouchers issued in small denominations for obtaining fresh produce; and work with vendors to ease the transition to cash value vouchers for fresh produce.
Local WIC Agencies	4. The committee recommends adapting culturally sensitive nutrition education to address changes in the food packages related to foods, shopping, handling foods in the home, incentives for breastfeeding, and feeding infants and young children.
	5. In tandem with the proposed package changes for fully breastfeeding mother/infant pairs, the committee recommends intensive support for breastfeeding mothers in the first few weeks after delivery and further support to extend the duration of breastfeeding for at least one year postpartum.
Food Manufacturers	6. The committee encourages food manufacturers to consider changes in some of their products to address the nutritional needs of WIC participants—for example, more choices with reduced sodium content, ready-to-eat or quick-cooking whole grain products that meet the proposed nutritional specifications, and economical packaging that is re-sealable.

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